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WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE RESURRECTED IN THE SENATE.

A CONSTITUTIONAL DEBATE ON MR. RANDOLPH'S AMENDMENT TO THE OLD BILL —SOME PECULIAR DEMOCRATIC VIEWS OF THE LAW OF THE LAND.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Democrats of the Senate have again taken up the cause of Fitz John Porter. ¶ There were some indications to-day that their action was more a mere matter of courtesy to Mr. Randolph than the manifestation of a fixed determination of their own, and the debate had not become very interesting when it closed for the afternoon. As soon as the morning business had been finished Mr. Randolph moved to take the Porter bill from the table, where the memorable speeches of Senators Logan, Carpenter, and others placed it last session, and said he desired to offer an amendment. Senator Logan, who occupied his seat for the first time this session, having been detained by illness, called for the yeas and nays. The bill was taken up by a vote of 35 to 15, Mr. Hoar being the only Republican who voted yea.

Mr. Randolph's amendment is a substitute for the original bill, upon which there was a long debate last Winter. It relieves Porter from the disabilities and disfranchisement imposed by the sentence of the court-martial which dismissed him from the Army, and authorizes the President, at his discretion, to reinstate him and put him on the retired list, with rank not above that of Colonel, and without any pay for the interval between his dismissal and reinstatement. Mr. Edmonds saw that Porter might be appealing to the discretion of President after President, down a long vista of years, if the bill did not specify some limit in time, and, therefore, he moved to amend so that the reinstatement must occur within one year of the passage of the bill or not at all. This amendment would give Porter a chance to appeal to both President Hayes and President Garfield, but the Democrats rejected it by a vote of 33 to 21.

Having called for the yeas and nays on Mr. Randolph's amendment, Mr. Carpenter began the debate. Applying his knowledge of constitutional law to the provisions of the new bill, he maintained that Congress had no power to set aside the sentence of a military court; that as Porter was not in the Army he could not be reinstated, but must be appointed, like any other civilian; that to get in by appointment he must be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate; that the bill proposed to allow his appointment without confirmation, and that a man in Porter's position could be relieved of his sentence only by the pardoning power of the Executive. In the discussion Senators Thurman, Logan, McDonald, Voorhees, and even Hereford took part. The merits of Porter's claim were not considered, but the constitutional aspects of the measure were the only subject of debate. The arguments were substantially a repetition of those used in the debate of last session, although the change in the bill caused them to take new shapes.

The question which was under consideration when the Senate closed for the day was whether an officer of the Army is an officer of the United States. Mr. McDonald held that Congress had control of the officers of the Army, and could dismiss Gen. Sherman to-morrow. When, in the course of time, it occurred to Mr. Thurman to send Mr. Carpenter with his eloquence, Mr. David Davis could endure it no longer. Rising from his seat he moved an executive session. Some one begged him to wait a minute or two. "My dear Sir," said the Senator, with a characteristic gesture of the outspread hand, "I cannot. The Senate is tired." The debate closed for the day, with the understanding that it would be resumed to-morrow.

GEN. GRANT'S FORMER SALARIES.

A SILLY RESOLUTION ASKING FOR THE AMOUNTS PAID THE GENERAL DURING HIS PUBLIC CAREER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Representative Myers, of Indiana, to-day introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House how much money has been paid Gen. Grant, as salary, while in the public service. Mr. Myers divided his resolution into three parts. The first asks for the aggregate amount paid Gen. Grant from the time he entered the United States Military Academy until he resigned his position in the Army prior to the rebellion; the second part asks for the amount paid to him from the time he entered the military service in 1861 as Colonel of an Illinois Regiment, until he left the Army to assume the duties of President of the United States; and the third part asks for the amount paid to him while President. The resolution is doubtless intended to direct public attention to the aggregate sum paid Gen. Grant during the years he was in the public service with a view of affecting adversely, the bill now before the Committee on Military Affairs, to place Gen. Grant on the retired list with the rank and pay of General. It is a very silly movement and will never be returned to the House from the committee to which it was referred. Gen. Grant simply received the pay of his rank while in the military service, and the salary fixed by law for the office of President while serving in that office. The present is Mr. Myers's first term in Congress. He was defeated for the next Congress, and his resolution is doubtless intended to secure for him a cheap notoriety before he retires to private life.

GEN. GARFIELD'S SUCCESSOR.

A DEMOCRAT RAISES A PETTY OBJECTION TO MR. TAYLOR'S ADMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—In the House today an hour was consumed in discussing a technical objection raised by Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, to the swearing in of Mr. E. B. Taylor, who was chosen at a recent election to succeed Gen. Garfield as the Representative in the present Congress. Since the election of 1878 the boundaries of the Ohio Congressional districts have been changed by the State Legislature, and the district from which Mr. Taylor was elected, while comprising most of the territory included in Gen. Garfield's old district, is not precisely the same territorial district which elected Gen. Garfield in 1876. Gen. Garfield and Mr. Taylor are both residents of the present Nineteenth Congressional District of Ohio, and the latter was duly chosen by the citizens of that district to fill the vacancy. Mr. Hurd held that as Mr. Taylor was not chosen by the citizens composing the old district he could not be properly admitted to the present Congress. The lines of the old district having been changed by the Legislature and a new district formed, an election could not have occurred in a district which no longer had existence, and the application, therefore, of Mr. Hurd's theory would deprive Ohio of a portion of her representation in the House. Mr. Hurd finally withdrew his objection and Mr. Taylor was sworn in, his credentials being referred to the Committee on Elections.

TRICHINÆ IN AMERICAN PORK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Assistant Surgeon Glasier, of the Marine Hospital Service, died of yellow fever at Key West yesterday. To-day Senator Kirkwood introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to the Senate documents in his possession relating to trichinæ in swine, and the manner in which our pork trade with foreign countries has suffered on account of it. The documents which will be sent to the Senate to-morrow consist of the most elaborate treatise upon trichinosis which has yet been written. It is the work of the late Surgeon Glasier, and to it he devoted the last years of his life. It is understood that the author shows that American pork suffers no more from the parasite than pork grown in foreign countries, even in the countries of Southern Europe, where the importation of American pork is prohibited. In some other countries of Europe the authorities have taken such action against American pork as practically to drive it out of the market. The treatise is illustrated by original diagrams and will be accompanied by interesting reports from our Consuls abroad.

DRIFT OF CONGRESSIONAL WORK.

PROPOSED MELTING CHARGES—A NEW ELECTION BILL—CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Mr. Burchard, Director of the Mint, appeared to-day before the Committee on Coinage and urged legislation with reference to imposing melting charges in all cases on deposits of bullion, either for coin or bars, above or below the standard. The existing law applies to bullion below the standard, and makes no provision for such charges when bullion is at or above the standard. During the past year the Mints were required, at considerable expense, to melt free of charge not only a large amount of domestic refined gold, but over $60,000,000 of imported gold coin and bullion. In accordance with the recommendation of Mr. Burchard, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, to-day introduced a bill in the House authorizing the desired change to be made at all Mints and Assay Offices.

Mr. McCoid, of Iowa, introduced in the House to-day a bill proposing a constitutional amendment. It provides that elections in all States for President, Vice-President, State and county officers in Presidential years shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November; that each State shall, by the Legislatures thereof, be divided into election precincts containing not to exceed 500 electors; that each State shall maintain a free public school system in organized districts, not less than one in each election precinct, accessible to all children from 5 to 21 years of age, without separation or distinction on account of race, color or social condition, school to be kept eight months in each year. No public funds shall be by the States appropriated to support sectarian schools. No citizen born within the United States after the adoption of these amendments who has not attended public or other schools for five years, and is unable to read and write, shall be allowed to vote. The failure of any State to carry out these amendments may be deemed a failure to maintain a republican form of government, and Congress may exclude the representation of such State and the Electoral count of the same until the required legislation is enacted.

The bill introduced by Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, relative to civil service reform, provides that all persons in the civil service of the Government holding commissions for four years shall hold indefinitely or until removed by death or by authority of existing laws, and that all future commissions shall be so issued. It authorizes and empowers the President to issue a proclamation by which he may appoint all officers commissioned for four years, to hold indefinitely; that all competitive examinations shall be held publicly, upon a notice published 90 days in the newspapers of the District of Columbia, and that a report of the respective standing of those examined be published, the examiners to sign a pledge to conduct the examination impartially. It requires promotions to the several grades of clerkships in the departments to be made from the grades immediately below, upon results of competitive examinations. It requires heads of departments hereafter, under oath of office, to observe the following rules in making appointments: "That he will not consider the creed, political feelings or opinions, birthplace or residence, nor services which a person may have rendered any political party or any candidate, nor his or her affinity or relationship to any Senator or Representative, or other person of political influence; provided that service in the Army and Navy or being the widow or daughter of a soldier or sailor disabled or killed in the service of the United States, may be taken into consideration. The bill provides that the President may designate not exceeding 10 positions in each of the departments to which the rule shall not apply.

Mr. McCoid's bill to regulate commerce between the States provides that railway companies and all persons operating the same shall, on or before March 1, 1881, publish schedules of rates, fares, and charges for the transportation of persons and freights, which shall be the legal rates the same as if a part of the act. In such schedules there shall be one uniform charge for loading, unloading, and handling, and a uniform mileage rate for hauling, whether the shipper use one or more cars. The bill lays down as the cardinal legal principle to be observed in operating such railways the performance of impartial public service for fair private profit, and any acts or omissions of such companies, any combination defeating competitors, any pooling, drawbacks, rebates, discrimination, or failure to furnish facilities to other intersecting or connecting railways, shall be null and void, contrary to public policy, and in violation of this act.

MR. VEST'S ABSURD PROPOSITION.

HE OFFERS A RESOLUTION PROMOTING NAVAL OFFICERS INTO THE SIGNAL SERVICE OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senator Vest attracted the attention of the Senate this morning by offering a resolution directing the Civil Service Committee to inquire whether it would not be better to fill the higher offices of the Signal Service, when vacant, by promotion from the corps or by appointments from the Navy, than by appointments from the Army. This resolution was generally regarded as an indirect method of opposing the confirmation of Gen. Hazen. Mr. Vest asserted that Army officers were not peculiarly fitted for the Signal Service offices, while naval officers were. Mr. Edmunds admitted that it might be well to make the weather signal service independent, but showed that it was now a part of the military establishment, and urged that the inquiry should be directed to the Military Committee. Mr. Thurman showed the intimate connection of the service with the Army. The observations were taken at military posts, and must continue to be to make the service valuable. Mr. Maxey saw no reason for going to the Navy for Signal officers, and spoke of the efforts to make the service useful to cotton-growers. Mr. Thurman showed that Mr. Vest would even take from the Army the control of the own signal service, which had nothing to do with the weather. It would be absurd to put naval officers into the service to do this part of the work. After further discussion, Mr. Vest accepted an amendment including the Army in the field from which to take officers for the corps, but at this point the debate was interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT CONTEST.

BOURBONS GETTING TIRED OF THE STRUGGLE —A PROSPECT THAT WORK WILL SOON BE BEGUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Electoral count resolution was again taken up in the House to-day and discussed for nearly two hours. When Mr. Bicknell rose to call up the resolution, Fernando Wood said that as there seemed to be no immediate prospect of reaching a vote on the measure, he felt like opposing it, and asking the House to go into Committee of the Whole to consider the Refunding bill. Mr. Bicknell assured Mr. Wood that there was a prospect that the debate on the Electoral resolution would close to-day, but Mr. Conger hastened to correct Mr. Bicknell, and informed Mr. Wood that the Republicans would not be able to get through with the discussion for some time. He therefore urged Mr. Wood to press the Refunding bill, and promised him the support of the Republicans in an effort to bring that measure before the House. Mr. Wood, however, declined to oppose the leaders of his party, and contented himself with uttering a mild threat that he would do something in that direction if the Electoral resolution was not soon disposed of. Mr. Reagan gave notice that when the resolution was disposed of he would ask the House to take up the Inter-State Commerce bill, when Mr. White, of Pennsylvania, who was entitled to the floor on the Electoral resolution, offered to yield for the Refunding bill, the Inter-State Commerce bill, or the appropriation bills. The offer was not accepted, and Mr. White proceeded with his argument against the Electoral resolution.

It is apparent that the Democrats are growing tired of this partisan measure and that an effort will soon be made to set it aside for legitimate business. A motion from the Democratic side to proceed to the consideration of any important public measure would receive the unanimous support of the Republicans and perhaps a sufficient number of Democratic votes to carry it.

THE DE LESSEPS CANAL PROJECT.

A RESOLUTION REAFFIRMING THE MONROE DOCTRINE—AN INCOMPETENT COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Panama Canal scheme occupied the House to-day for a short time, on a resolution introduced by Mr. Crapo, of Massachusetts, declaring in effect that the construction of a canal across the isthmus by foreign capital would be hostile to the established policy of the United States Government and contrary to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine, and declaring that the United States would assert and maintain such control over any interoceanic canal as might be necessary to protect its national interests. A controversy arose between the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Interoceanic Ship Canal for possession of the resolution, which was finally decided in favor of the former.

During the discussion Mr. Conger made one of his characteristic caustic speeches, in which he humorously ridiculed Mr. King, the fussy Chairman of the Interoceanic Committee, for not taking advantage of his opportunity and making a report on that antiquated thing known as the Monroe doctrine. Mr. King was authorized by his committee early in the last session of Congress to bring the canal project before the House in a report, but he failed to do so. In the meantime, however, he has been moving about making all manner of inquiries, gathering a variety of facts and statistics in relation to the construction of the proposed canal, and generally making almost as much fuss as M. de Lesseps himself, with this difference, that de Lesseps has accomplished something, while Mr. King has produced nothing whatever, not even a report. Had the right man been put at the head of the Interoceanic Ship Canal Committee, such a declaration might have been obtained from Congress at the last session as would have placed the American plan properly before this and other commercial countries. The action of the House to-day, in referring Mr. Crapo's resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, is regarded as a rebuke to the incompetent Chairman of the Committee on Interoceanic Canal.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $1,089,344 58, and from Customs $581,153 41.

The Treasury Department to-day issued $400,000 in silver certificates upon deposits of gold made in New-York.

Secretary Thompson called on the President to-day and requested him to appoint his successor as Secretary of the Navy in time to permit his retiring from that office on Monday next. The President accepted Secretary Thompson's resignation, and has since designated Secretary Ramsey to act as Secretary of the Navy, in addition to his duties as Secretary of War, from the 20th inst.

It having been charged that the petition recently received from the Poncas, asking permission for their head men to come to Washington to relinquish all claim to the Dakota lands, and to arrange for indemnity and their permanent settlement in the Indian Territory, had been obtained by illegitimate influences, Secretary Schurz sent an inspector to investigate whether the petition was a free expression of their will, and he has to-day received the following telegram from Parker Agency: "Poncas in council to-day reaffirmed petition of Oct. 25. They are anxious to settle matters and remain here."

The Government Auditor of Railroad Accounts visited the Capitol to-day to inform the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations that the Railroad Engineer of his office (Mr. Nichols) has resigned on account of the inadequacy of his salary. He therefore urged attention to his last year's recommendation for an increase of the salary to $3,000 per annum, and informed Chairman Atkins that he finds it impossible to hold a suitable man for any considerable time in such an important position at the present pay of $2,000. Mr. Nichols resigns to accept employment offered him by a Pennsylvania railroad.

GEN. GRANT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Gen. Grant arrived in this city this evening at 4:15 from New-York, accompanied by Mrs. Gen. Grant, Mrs. Jesse Grant, and ex-Mexican Minister Romero. The ladies of the party were taken to the residence of Gen. Beale, on Lafayette-square. A portion of the National Committee of the Boys in Blue, consisting of Gens. Logan, Burnside, and Hawley, Cols. Tichenor, Thompson, Allen Rutherford, of North Carolina, and C. P. Crandall, of Oregon, together with several hundred Boys in Blue, were waiting at the depot when Gen. Grant arrived. A procession was formed, and the ex-President escorted to the residence of Gen. Beale. Gen. Grant will remain the guest of Gen. Beale, at whose house a private dinner was given to-night to the General and a number of his friends. To-morrow night a public reception will be extended to him at Masonic Temple. He will return to New-York on Friday.

LAUGHING AT THE DEMOCRATS.

A COLORED REPUBLICAN ASTONISHES THE PHILADELPHIA BOURBONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The committee appointed by the Democratic Senatorial Convention of the Sixth District to inform the colored man, Dr. S. C. Frisby, of the indorsement of his candidacy by the Democracy, received a set-back when it called to apprise the Doctor officially of the convention's action. The espousal of the colored man's cause by the Bourbons of the district caused a general laugh in political circles, but the repudiation of the convention by the candidate has increased the hilarity. The committee was informed politely by the Doctor that he was a Republican; that he could accept nothing from the Democracy. The committee endeavored to enjoin the Doctor, but, in unequivocal terms, he informed it that he was a stanch Republican, and would disdain to be a turn-coat. With this bee in their bonnets the committeemen departed. To cap the climax the Doctor has assured Col. A. Wilson Norris, the regular Republican nominee, that he will not enter the contest, and will canvass for the Colonel.

MURDERERS SEEKING A RESPITE.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 13.—The Court of Pardons closed its November term this evening. It refused to commute the death sentence of Frank Lasmess and Mrs. Kelschoefer, sentenced to be hanged on Epiphany, Jan. 7. There is no hope of commutation from the court. It is said that an effort will be made to have Gov. McClellan respite the condemned persons until a later day, so that the execution may not take place on the first of the Epiphany. It is also said that a writ of error, which is now granted in this State as a writ of right, will be applied for.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 13.—The laying of a cable between Hazelton and Vancouver's Island is to be proceeded with at once, and Mr. Osborne, Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, has started for British Columbia in order to superintend the work.

A CRISIS IN IRISH AFFAIRS

THE LAND LEAGUE USURPING GOVERNMENTAL POWERS.

IMPERIAL AUTHORITY POWERLESS.—THE LAND LEAGUE RULING WITH AN IRON HAND—MAGISTRATES UNABLE TO ENFORCE THE LAW—COERCIVE MEASURES DEMANDED — A FRUITLESS CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A dispatch from Dublin says: "It is hardly correct to say that anarchy prevails in Ireland, for there is a very distinct and potent government, which is rapidly superseding the Imperial Government, and is obtaining the ascendency. It rules with an iron hand and promptitude which enforces instant obedience. Its code is clear, its executive resolute, its machinery complete, and its action uniform. There is a Government de facto and a Government de jure—the former wielding a power which is felt and feared, and the latter exhibiting only pomp but little reality of power. The former is a terror to well-doers and the latter no terror to evil-doers. The law of the Land League is becoming the law of the land, and, while the law of the State is costly and to a large extent suspended, the new law is effectively administered cheaply and conveniently. League courts are springing up in various places, and the people are instructed to have their disputes decided by such courts, and to go no more to the Sessions. The local magistrates in the West of Ireland have lately been surprised to find that no cases are brought before them except by the Police. The people have been for some time advised to take this course, but they are now beginning to act thereon. As a rule, the penalties which such courts have the power of inflicting are regarded with more dread than those imposed under the statutes. Another function of the new government—the levying of taxes, is most effectively fulfilled. No rate assigned by the law is half as promptly paid as the tax which the league imposes. Licenses to sell at fairs and in markets are required by the new government, and their production is enforced by summary process. The only element wanting to constitute the new government a body of a country is a standing army; but the materials for one are at hand, and are being fitted for use when called upon. The knowledge of this fact creates deeper alarm, because, with an armed and disaffected population around them, the loyal subjects of the Queen in many places believe that the danger which lurks beneath it is more formidable than visible terror. This fear is rather confirmed than allayed by the military preparations of the Government, and the arrival of the First Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, and the order for two more regiments of troops, indicate on the part of the authorities a consciousness of impending danger."

The *Times*, in a leading editorial article this morning, says: "It seems too plain that the Irish Government has already allowed the reign of lawlessness to assume dimensions it should never have reached. Remedial legislation, which might be proposed and carried under better circumstances, cannot be presented as a bribe to purchase peace from highwaymen. To check lawlessness now is difficult, but what is this to the difficulty that must be experienced in checking it hereafter if its development is not now stopped. When Mr. Forster comes before his colleagues the most determined of them who have hitherto opposed him must be newly impressed with the responsibility of the situation. The futility of the policy so far pursued has been demonstrated by bitter experience, and a new departure may well be recognized as inevitable. It would be necessary to pass an act to disarm the population, and the time that would be consumed in passing the act would probably be fatal to the efficiency of the measure. It is possible that those who resisted the application for new powers in a legal way may be compelled to acquiesce in the assumption of powers by the Executive, with the understanding that indemnity from the Legislature may be applied for at the first opportunity. It would be most unpatriotic if the pride of an apparent consistency caused the minds of Ministers to be shut against the evidence submitted to them in favor of the adoption of stringent action."

The *Standard*, in a leading editorial article, says: "Summonses for a Cabinet council today were hurriedly issued yesterday. It is possible that to-morrow the immediate meeting of Parliament will be announced. Mr. Forster has informed his colleagues that, without coercion, he declines responsibility for the government of Ireland."

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a leading article this evening says: "The summoning of the Cabinet for a meeting to-day will not cause much surprise to those who have been watching events closely, and have observed Mr. Forster's character. For one thing, it has been an open secret that one of the most important members of the Government has borne with much uneasiness the decision at the last meeting not to ask for coercive measures; for another thing, the want of grasp and firmness which Mr. Forster has shown from the first is exactly the quality from which we might expect precipitancy at last. It is a very grave crisis both to England and Ireland. If Mr. Gladstone and one section of his colleagues refuse acquiescence in extraordinary measures, it seems almost certain that the Ministry will fall to pieces. If the Government decide, with or without the consent of Parliament, to adopt extraordinary measures of repression, they will run an immediate risk of worse troubles in Ireland, and will hand it over definitely to the Home Rulers for the future. It is probable that Mr. Forster will obtain in some form the extraordinary powers that his subordinates at the Castle have at last persuaded him that he must have. It is unlikely that the Ministers who have hitherto opposed coercion will break up the Government rather than allow in December what they might be compelled to allow in January. The chances are that by this time to-morrow we shall have once more committed ourselves to the old policy of arbitrary government."

The Cabinet council met about 3 o'clock this afternoon. All the Ministers were present. The Cabinet was in session three hours and a half. Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was in consultation with Mr. Gladstone for half an hour after the council separated.

The Press Association is informed that the Irish magistrates, replying to Mr. Forster's circular, expressed the opinion that they would be unable to carry out the provisions of the circular. Mr. Forster, therefore, told his colleagues that the ordinary law could not be depended upon. It was proposed in the Cabinet council that the Irish Executive be given coercive powers with a view to indemnity from Parliament. Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain again repeated their resolution to resign if coercion was adopted. A decision was ultimately postponed until Tuesday's council.

The Press Association says it learns that arrangements are making to send 5,000 men to Ireland, if necessary.

At a great land meeting at Craughwell yesterday there was a strong demonstration in favor of Fenianism. The crowd, upon mention of the Fenian movement, cheering enthusiastically for several minutes.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The *Standard* in its leading editorial says: "Mr. Forster has again allowed himself to be talked over by his colleagues, and another month's grace is to be allowed Irish criminals to complete their work of ruin. The Cabinet has refused Mr. Forster's demand for coercion." The *Standard* severely condemns Mr. Forster for not resigning, in view of the foregoing circumstances.

A news agency reports that the head of the criminal investigation department visited Mr. Gladstone yesterday, from which it is supposed a special detachment of London Police will be sent to Ireland. Another Cabinet council will be held to-day.

A correspondent at Dublin says it is rumored that the Government is about to arrest the leaders of the Land League, and that the magistrates are about to be armed with extraordinary powers.

The first part of the ceremony of striking a jury for the trial of the traversers took place yesterday. Forty-eight names were selected. Each party will strike off 12 names from the 48 on Thursday.

The *News*, in its leading article, denies that the Cabinet was summoned hastily, and says: "Notices for the council on Monday were issued on Friday. There was no new state of facts to present to the Ministers. After a minute study of the situation, the Ministers concluded that no immediate need existed for authorizing the Irish executive to go beyond the existing law, or for summoning Parliament to sanction new repressive laws; but it was clearly agreed that unless the state of Ireland materially improved by the 6th of January, coercive measures, including the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, should be introduced. They will be introduced, however, in conjunction with remedial proposals, which will, if possible, take the shape of a bill, but may take that of resolutions, affirming the principles of the scheme. These conclusions were the unanimous expression of the opinion of the Cabinet.

The *Times* in its leading article says: "The issue of the meeting of the Cabinet is to introduce a bill immediately on the opening of the session to give the Government extraordinary powers for the maintenance of law and order in Ireland. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus act will necessarily form a part of such measure. A message from the throne will call attention to the terrible condition of Ireland, and will recommend extraordinary powers for the repression of disorders. A declaration of the remedial policy of the Government will be made simultaneously with the proposal for coercion. The Land bill cannot be ready by the opening of Parliament, but a declaration of its leading principles will then be made. We believe fixity of tenure will be one of the chief proposals of the Government. The resolution to introduce a coercion bill as soon as Parliament meets does not exclude recourse to extraordinary powers before then if necessary."

THE ENGLISH RITUALISTS.

MR. DALE AGAIN LODGED IN JAIL—ADVERSE DECISIONS IN HIS CASE AND THAT OF MR. ENRAGHT.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—In the Court of Queen's Bench to-day, in delivering judgment on the question of the validity of the proceedings against the Rev. T. Pelham Dale, ritualist, Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge reviewed the objections raised by Mr. Dale's counsel against the proceedings before Lord Penzance, and decided in favor of the Crown on every point. Justice Sir William Field concurred in the decision. The court-room was crowded. Mr. Dale has been again lodged in the Holloway Jail.

In the habeas corpus case of the Rev. W. E. Enraght, Ritualist, on application for release from the County Jail at Warwick, Lord Chief-Justice Caleridge, in giving judgment to-day, said there was nothing to distinguish this case from that of Mr. Dale. The rules by which Mr. Enraght's counsel had sought to set aside the proceedings against him were accordingly discharged, with costs.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BELGRADE, Dec. 13.—The elections in Servia have resulted in a decided success for the Ministry.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Baron de Friedland and his wife have been arrested. The latter, who is a daughter of the Duke de Persigny, granddaughter of the Princess de la Moscowa, and goddaughter of the ex-Empress Eugénie, is charged with forging her grandmother's signature to acceptances amounting to the sum of 198,000f.

Baron Hickey Harden, late editor of *Le Triboulet*, who was expelled from France for political offenses, has challenged Arthur Meyer, chief editor of the *Gaulois*, to fight a duel. He says ink enough has been shed, that *he is now ready for something red*, and that *he will be glad to cross his Christian sword* with that of a Jew.

MADRID, Dec. 13.—The press of this city has ceased its adverse comments upon the recent Message of President Hayes, evidently in consequence of telegrams from the Spanish Minister to Washington reciting to the Spanish Government the entirely satisfactory result of an interview which he had had with Secretary Evarts upon the subject involved.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—In the debate in the Bundesrath on the Public Worship estimates, Herr Bennigsen, Vice-President and Minister of the Interior, declared that the whole national Liberal Party, including even those who lately seceded therefrom, took their stand upon the May laws.

The newspapers of Frankfort-on-the-Main mention a rumor that their city will soon be placed under a minor state of siege. Frequent arrests and domiciliary visits are the order of the day there, at Mayence, and other towns.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A dispatch from Paris says: "Whether M. Desprez, French Ambassador to the Vatican, will return to Rome or not will depend on the tone of the forthcoming allocution of the Pope."

A dispatch from Calcutta says: "It is believed that a majority of the Supreme Council have advised against the abandonment of Kandahar. The home Government, nevertheless, is resolved upon that course, though it will probably not withdraw for some time in consequence of the uncertain attitude of Ayoob Khan."

A dispatch from Vienna to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "It is understood in political circles here that the proposal to settle the Greek question by the arbitration of the European powers has not yet been formally made, although France has sounded the Powers on the subject. It is believed that Austria and Germany are unfavorable to the proposal on the ground that an imperative decision of the powers without coercion in the event of the refusal of Turkey to comply therewith would place the powers in a ridiculous position.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 13.—The *Russia* reports that Poltvanoff, an important political criminal, and formerly a lieutenant of the Imperial Guards, has been arrested, and that a number of seditious papers and photographs of Nihilists recently executed were found on him.

THE OKLAHOMA COLONISTS.

STILL ENCAMPED ON THE INDIAN TERRITORY BORDER—FAST BECOMING A DESPERATE MOB.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—The following telegram from Gen. Pope has been received here from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., dated Sunday: "The raiders are still encamped north of the Indian Territory line, and the troops abreast of them in the Indian Territory. Payne himself has been deposed. Major Randall, with two companies of cavalry, will join Mason to-day near Hunnewell, where the raiders are camped. One cavalry company occupies Oklahoma, and is scouting that section to pick up any small parties coming from the direction of Texas or Arkansas. There is no occasion for apprehension."

HUNNEWELL, Kan., Dec. 13.—The reports which have reached the Oklahoma settlers, that large numbers were entering the Territory from other points, has caused great dissatisfaction among the colonists. They find themselves occupying the attention of the Army, while others are going in and getting the best land. The Mayor of Caldwell came over and invited the colony to come to that place, offering campgrounds, wood, &c. Caldwell is directly north of Oklahoma. The Caldwell party reported that from five to ten teams were going in daily. This excited the colonists, who declare they will remain in camp no longer. At first the officers held almost military control over the colonists, but they are now fast degenerating into a mob, and unless discipline is restored a conflict may be precipitated at any moment. They think that under no circumstances will the military fire upon them. A meeting was called to-day, and Dr. Robert Wilson, of Texas, was appointed a committee of one to go to Washington to see if something cannot be done at once to relieve the critical situation on the border. There are men from Oregon, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, and Kentucky in the colony, which seems to be widespread in its organization. Fears are entertained among the conservative portion of the colony that after the departure of Dr. Wilson there will be trouble.

A NEWSPAPER CHANGE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—A special to the *Tribune* from Milwaukee says a Republican syndicate, with a capital of $100,000, to-day purchased for $15,000 the Milwaukee *News*, the only English Democratic paper in the city. The purchase was made in preference to starting a new paper, because the *News* possessed the Western Associated Press franchise.

TWO SURGEONS READY TO FIGHT.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A DUEL BETWEEN AN ARMY SURGEON AND A NEW-ORLEANS DOCTOR.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—An encounter took place at noon to-day, immediately in front of the *Democrat* office, between Dr. George M. Sternberg, surgeon, United States Army, member of the National Board of Health, and Dr. J. Dickson Burns, of this city. During September a fever broke out on the river below New-Orleans, and Dr. Sternberg, having been sent by the National Board to make an examination, pronounced it yellow fever. Subsequently, as the disease developed none of the usual characteristics of yellow fever, two local physicians of large experience, Drs. Burns and Davidson, were requested by the National Board to accompany Dr. Sternberg upon a second visit of investigation. They accordingly went, and, upon their return, made a report positively denying that the sickness was yellow fever and showing that it was the ordinary malarial fever of the country. Dr. Sternberg made a minority report, still adhering to his original diagnosis. Matters rested thus until the meeting of the American Public Health Association last week, when Dr. Burns read a paper on the subject, in which he treated the question at length. The paper was very temperate and courteous in its tone so far as it referred to Dr. Sternberg personally, but it criticised without mercy the errors of Dr. Sternberg's diagnosis, and supported the malarial fever theory with such an overwhelming array of data as to leave scarcely any room for doubt. It was enthusiastically applauded by the convention and produced some sensation in professional circles.

Every one supposed the controversy to be at an end until to-day, when Dr. Burns, in passing out of the *Democrat* office, saw Dr. Sternberg conversing with another gentleman. He very politely said, "Good morning, Dr. Sternberg." Dr. Sternberg did not return the salutation. Burns stopped and repeated "Good morning, Dr. Sternberg." Dr. Sternberg still refused to reply. Dr. Burns then approached him closely and said, "I spoke to you, Sir." Dr. Sternberg said, "I know you did, but I am not certain that I shall speak to you." "Then," said Dr. Burns, "you are a —— little cad." At this Dr. Sternberg struck Dr. Burns in the face. Dr. Burns made a rush at him, but Dr. Sternberg's companion interposed, and in the struggle Dr. Burns slipped and fell. By this time a crowd had collected, and Dr. Burns, merely asking where Dr. Sternberg could be found, retired.

Immediately after the encounter the friends of Dr. Burns waited upon Dr. Sternberg, and were referred to the latter's representatives, two prominent physicians. After a long consultation an adjustment was finally reached which, the parties declare, is satisfactory on all hands and highly creditable to both gentlemen. None of the details have been made public, and no reference to the affair is to be made in any of the morning papers here.

OHIO'S SENATORIAL ASPIRANTS.

TESTING THE VIEWS OF THE STATE REPUBLICANS—OHIO NOT MODEST IN ASKING FOR HONORS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—The *Gazette* is publishing a series of interviews with representative Ohio Republicans on the question of the Senatorship. With to-morrow's publication the number of interviews will reach 600. Of these, 431 express a preference for John Sherman, 99 for Gov. Foster, 36 for Stanley Matthews, 25 for Judge West, and 8 for Taft. The plan of testing the party sentiment is to take the representative Republicans from each county. With to-morrow's publication nearly 50 counties will have been heard from. The argument generally advanced in favor of Gov. Foster is that, by his superior management and hard work, he saved the State and Legislature to the Republicans, and made it possible to elect a Republican Senator. The friends of Sherman want him returned because of his acknowledged superiority over his opponents as a statesman, and because of his great services to the Republican Party in the Nation in his successful management of the finances at a critical time. The interviews disclose a very general feeling in favor of the retention of Sherman in his present place, in which case his supporters would divide about equally among Foster, Matthews, and Taft or West.

The confidence of the rural Republicans in the ability of Ohio men to run the Nation is shown by the following remark of a well-known editor in Lancaster: "My programme would be to put Sherman in the Senate, Taft on the Supreme Bench, Matthews in the Treasury Department, and to reserve Foster for Pendleton's seat, and if there is another place on the Supreme Bench for an Ohio man, West would fill it admirably."

THE YORKTOWN CELEBRATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Messrs. Ould, Cochran, and Payton, of the Yorktown Centennial Association, met with the sub-committee of the Joint Congressional committee, to confer with regard to preparations for that affair. It was agreed that the Yorktown Centennial Association should to-morrow submit a programme for the celebration, and that the Congressional committee should adopt it. This will give to the Yorktown Association the duty of arranging preliminaries. Under the programme to be submitted to-morrow, the celebration will last 23 days. The United States Government will be allotted the opening day, (Oct. 6, 1881,) the day of laying the corner-stone of the monument, and the closing day. On the opening day the United States troops and civil officers will participate and formally receive the French visitors. Then one day will be allotted to each of the 13 original States for a display of the name will those States respectively. This will bring the celebration up to the 19th, on which day the corner-stone of the monument will be laid. On that occasion the United States troops, Masons, Odd-fellows, and other organized societies will take place. After the 19th one day will be allotted to each of the States that have been admitted to the Union since the Revolutionary war, and on the closing day the United States Government will again take charge, with a grand display.

SHOT BY AN INSANE SOCIALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Railroad Commissioner Beerstrecker was shot last night by Anton Fischer, President of the German Working Men's Club, of which Beerstrecker was a member. Both had been close political friends, but after the election of Beerstrecker to the Commissionership and the defeat of Fischer as a candidate for Recorder at the last election, Fischer became a bitter enemy of Beerstrecker. Just before the shooting last night Fischer had been importuning Beerstrecker to obtain for him some official position. The ball struck Beerstrecker in the left breast, but it is believed the wound will not prove fatal. Fischer, who was arrested in Portsmouth-square this afternoon, shows evidences of a disordered mind. It is ascertained that he recently made some disposition of his property and affairs in such a manner as to create the belief that he intended to commit suicide; also that he attempted to kill a shoe-dealer named Blume, in Powell-street, last night. He professes to know nothing of the Beerstrecker affair, and disclaims any enmity toward him, but says if he had not been arrested he would this evening have visited Mayor Halloch and a number of prominent stock brokers with the view of shooting them. He appears entirely unconscious; he is a r

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY—SYCOPHANTIC INCE IN CASES OF CRIME

DANVILLE, Va., Dec. 12.—Robert Brooks, in Halifax County, sunday, Claiborne R. Barksdale and Miss Sallie Powell were married. Parties were married. Parents object to the match. Barksdale is a widower, has been married before. Powell aids in the marriage

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

THIRD SESSION—Dec. 13.

SENATE.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, by request—To provide for the refunding of fees in all cases of void registration of trade-marks.

By Mr. PRYOR, of Kansas—Making the trade dollar a legal tender.

By Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware—To amend section 3,226 of the Revised Statutes, so as to authorize a charge for melting or refining bullion when at or above the standard.

SIGNAL CORPS PROMOTIONS.

Mr. VEST, of Missouri, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the select committee to examine the different branches of the civil service be instructed to inquire into the propriety of such legislation by Congress as may require the filling or vacancies in the Signal Corps above the rank of Sergeant by promotion from said corps, or by appointment of such vacancies of officers from the Navy of the United States, and that said committee reportby bill or otherwise.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, pointed out that the Signal Bureau existed as a part of the Army before it was ex. anded into the present Weather Bureau. Until it is separated from the Army, therefore, it is plain that Army officers must conduct it.

Mr. VEST admitted that the weather observations were at first necessarily taken at military posts on the frontier and in the indian country, but now that the system was so widely extended, and through settled regions, the reason for this no longer existed.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, moved to amend the resolution by making it read "from the Army or Navy." Agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend by naming the Military Affairs Committee instead of the Civil Service Committee to make the inquiry. Agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

On motion of Mr. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was taken up *by a vote of 35 to 18*. Mr. LOGAN calling for the yeas and nays. The vote was partisan, except that Mr. HOAR voted with the Democrats.

Mr. RANDOLPH offered an amendment differing from the one announced by him a few days ago, not only authorizing the President to restore Porter to the Army with rank not above Colonel on the retired list and without pay for the time he has been out of the Army, but also relieving Porter from the disability of disfranchisement and incapacity to hold office, imposed by the sentence of the court-martial.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked how long this authority to restore was to run. If the present or the next President declined to restore Porter, would any future President be bound to do so? He thought there was a limit should be provided, and moved to amend by inserting the words "within one year from the passage of this act and not thereafter." Rejected by a partisan vote, except that Messrs. DAVIS of Illinois and MCDONALD of Indiana voted yea.

Mr. CHANDLER, of New-Hampshire, argued against the bill on constitutional grounds. He held that the action of the court-martial was not only judicial, but final, and could not be reversed by legislative action. He also held that no authority could be given to the President to nominate for appointment as an officer of the Army any man who had been expelled from the Army any more than to reinstate Judge Davis to the Supreme Court.

Mr. BRADLEY, of West Virginia, regarded Mr. Carpenter's decision of the question of the Government insured by subordination of the military to the civil power. He referred to the recommendation in the President's Message that the office of Captain-General be created, and coupled Gen. Grant's name with the quotation.

Mr. CARPENTER—I think the Senator may that the recommendation is for authority to make Gen. Grant Captain-General?

Mr. BRADLEY—The language conveys that idea.

Mr. CARPENTER—I should certainly vote against such a bill.

Mr. BRADLEY—It does not mention him by name.

Mr. CARPENTER—Oh, that is the whole point. I do not question that Congress might pass a law saying the President should have power to appoint all officers of a certain grade in the Army, but say if Congress cannot do that by saying the President may appoint John Smith a Colonel in the Army, for instance.

Mr. BRADLEY—Why not?

Mr. CARPENTER—Because that is exercising the power of appointment, and the other is merely creating an office. The power of appointment is lodged in the hands of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN replied to Mr. Carpenter's argument, and stated his opinion that the court-martial had no right to impose disqualification to hold office, and that it is no infringement upon the pardoning power for Congress to provide that a man shall be subject to military duty. The power given Congress to maintain an Army and provide regulations for the government of it, was to shall or who shall not hold offices in the Army. Nor is the bill imperative. It does not command the President; it authorizes him in his discretion to act. We have no provision of the Constitution providing that a law settling a constitutional question shall be a general law. He referred to the case of Surgeon-General Hammond, who was restored to the Army.

Mr. CARPENTER responded that the Hammond bill merely authorized the reinstatement of Hammond, if the reviewing power should so direct in a sentence. The case was therefore not analagous to Porter's.

Mr. THURMAN then cited the cases of Major Colling, Major Sinclair, and others.

Mr. HOARE stated that the men mentioned by Mr. Thurman were nominated and their names sent in to the Senate for confirmation. He pointed out in what the cases were not like Porter's.

Mr. CARPENTER again spoke placing sympathy for Porter below the importance of the constitutional questions involved, and dangerous to disregard the Constitution even in small matters. He had heard very startling statements to-day. He would ask the Senator from Indiana (Mr. MCDONALD) if in his opinion, Congress could discharge Gen. Sherman to-morrow.

Mr. MCDONALD did think so, and not only Gen. Sherman, but every person in the Army, except the President, its Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. CARPENTER remarked that the Senate was thus driven to the ground that Gen. Sherman was the creature of the President of the United States, which, by the Constitution, the President was authorized to appoint.

After further debate, Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, moved to go into executive session. Agreed to, and at 2 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GEN. GARFIELD'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Ohio, presented the credentials of R. E. Taylor as member-elect from the Nineteenth District of Ohio. (Gen. Garfield's district.)

Mr. HUBBARD, of Ohio, objected to Mr. Taylor being sworn in, and moved that the credentials be referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. WHITTHORNE, of Tennessee, on what grounds?

Mr. HUBBARD said that on May 14, 1878, a law had been passed by the Ohio Legislature creating the Nineteenth District.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH, of Ohio, (interrupting)—The certificate of election is regular on its face, is it not?

Mr. HUBBARD—I take it that it is not. Proceeding, he said that Gen. Garfield had been elected from the Nineteenth District as it had been composed under the law of 1878. In 1880 the law of 1878 had been repealed and a new district created. The vacancy which had been created by the resignation of Mr. Garfield from the old Nineteenth District might be filled by the election held within the district which had been created since the district. This claim he submitted, was without foundation. Mr. Garfield's resignation could not occasion a vacancy in that district, and therefore, on the face of the certificate it was patent that it was not in accordance with the law in the House. The whole trouble was with the Legislature of Ohio, which had passed a law whereby 300,000 people would have 18 Representatives in the next Congress, while 360,000 would only have five Representatives. He objected without making the remarks, that the Legislature of Ohio bear the blame, and let not the House bear a man elected from a district which had no existence.

Mr. MCKINLEY argued that, assuming that there was any force in the objection made by his colleague (Mr. Hurd) the member-elect had a prima facie right to his seat. The objection should go to the Committee on Elections; but in the meantime the member-elect should not be deprived of his right to be sworn in. Mr. Garfield, as a Member, had reported on the merits of the case, the House must on a vote award the seat to the member-elect, inasmuch as the law of 1880 had reference merely to the Forty-seventh and future Congresses, and not to the Forty-sixth Congress.

Mr. BLAND, of Virginia, contended that the certificate of election is regular on its face, and is conclusive evidence of a prima facie case. If it had stated the names of the counties which comprised that district, and it had been shown that those counties were not in the Nineteenth District, the objection would be sustained in looking into the matter before the member should be permitted to take his seat. But it did not do so. It merely stated that a vacancy had occurred and had been filled in conformity with law. He claimed to be a sitting member, and when a proper officer of a State certified that the law had been complied with every State right man must presume that the law was complied with.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, concurred in every thing which the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Bland) had said. The question was a prima facie one, and he trusted that the objection would be withdrawn and the member-elect permitted to be sworn in.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, suggested that if Mr. Taylor was sworn in, that gentleman's seat could be contested, and he must logically leave the floor.

After some further discussion, Mr. HOAR withdrew his objection, and Mr. TAYLOR having qualified, moved that the credentials be referred to the Committee on Elections, which motion was agreed to.

NEW BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The SPEAKER then proceeded to call the States for bills and resolutions under which call the following were introduced and referred:

By Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia—Authorizing a system for making and refining bullion when at or above the standard.

By Mr. WILSON, of Indiana—Calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to what amount of money he would be entitled to if detailed by the United States from the time of entering the Military Academy at West Point until his first commission from the regular Army in the Adjutant-General's Department, and also what amount of money he would be entitled to if detailed by the United States from the time of entering the military service in Illinois in 1861 until he resigned in 1863, such statement to be in detail, covering all payments of every description made to said Lieut. Grant, and also what moneys were paid to him during his term as President of the United States, from March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1877, inclusive.

By Mr. MCCOMB, of Iowa—To provide for the regulation of commerce by railroads between the States and for the better protection of capital invested in railroads.

By Mr. CRAPO, of Massachusetts—A resolution declaring the policy of the United States in regard to an interoceanic canal. It is as follows:

Resolved, &c. That the construction of an interoceanic canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, primarily of foreign capital, under the auspices of or through a charter from any European Government, is hostile to the established policy of the United States, is in violation of the spirit and declaration of the Monroe doctrine, and cannot be sanctioned or assented to by this Government; that the United States will assert and maintain such control and supervision over any interoceanic canal as may be necessary to protect the national interest and means of defense, unity, and safety, and to advance the prosperity and augment the commerce of the Atlantic and Pacific states of the Union.

Mr. CLARO desired to have the resolution sent to the Committee on the Interoceanic Ship Canal.

Mr. COX, of New-York, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, did not much care to what committee the resolution went. The Foreign Affairs Committee had reported already a resolution on this subject, and the American Republic was disgraced because the American Congress had not acted on that report. Let the House fix some time to consider that report, and notify M. Lesseps that the American people were still alive.

Mr. KING, of Louisiana, Chairman of the Interoceanic Committee, moved that the resolution be referred to his committee, and argued that that was the proper committee to which to send it. A somewhat similar resolution had been reported to the House by that committee, and it was to the shame of the American people that no action had been taken upon it. He now held that report in his hand, and if permission were granted he would now put it on its passage.

This being out of order the vote was taken on the previous question, and the House, by a vote of 96 to 64, refused the resolution to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

By Mr. HUBBELL, of Michigan—Imposing a duty of at least 1½ cents per pound on all fresh water fish caught less than 5 miles from the coast, and prohibiting the importation of such fish imported into the United States which have been caught in Canadian waters.

By Mr. WARNER, of Ohio—Providing for a commission of five Representatives, four Senators, and two Experts, to revise and readjust the tariff.

By Mr. DEUSTER, of Wisconsin, to terminate the existing treaties between the United States and the North German Confederacy. The text of the *resolution is as follows:*

JOINT RESOLUTION terminating the existing treaties between the United States and the North German Confederation and the several German States now composing the German Empire, and providing for the negotiation of a new treaty.

Whereas, Certain differences have arisen between the United States and the North German Confederation and the several German states composing the German Empire relative to certain claims and differences of citizens of the United States temporarily residing in various parts of the German Empire from standing for military conscription, and proved inadequate for their protection; and

Whereas, The President of the United States, in his Message to the present Congress, has indicated that negotiations are now pending to amend the treaty of 1868; and

Whereas, It is desirable that full and unequivocal notice be given to the several governing States of the United States Government in the naturalization of aliens to obtained from all European Governments; therefore be it

Resolved, &c. That the President of the United States be and the same is hereby requested to notify the German Government of the termination of so much of the treaties in relation to this subject, and to open negotiations for a new treaty fully covering the grounds for complaint raised by the United States Government upon this subject.

MR. KELLEY'S REFUNDING BILL.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill providing for the payment of the bonds falling due in 1881, and subsequently withdrew it, stating that he would offer it as a substitute for the Funding bill when that bill was under consideration. Its text is as follows:

Be it enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to borrow Treasury notes at the amount of $400,000,000, in denominations not less than $10, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, redeemable at any time at the pleasure of the Government after the 1st day of July, 1881, and at not less than par. He shall also authorized to issue bonds, to the amount of $300,000,000, bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government at any time after the 1st of July, 1891, and to sell the same at not less than par; and the proceeds of the said notes and bonds shall be applied to the payment of the United States bonds falling due in 1881.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to exchange, at not less than par, any of the bonds or notes herein authorized for any bonds of the United States now outstanding, and which mature after the year 1881, and on the bonds so redeemed the Secretary of the Treasury may allow to holders the difference between the interest on such bonds from the date of exchange to the time of their maturity, and the interest for a like period on the bonds and notes issued, and the bonds so received and exchanged in pursuance of the provisions of this act shall be cancelled and destroyed.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the said notes and bonds in sums upon or registered, and in such form as he may prescribe.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to make suitable negotiations in compliance with this act, providing that the expense for the disposing of said bonds and notes shall not exceed one-half of 1 per cent.

SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.

Mr. CALKINS, of Indiana, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the sympathy of the House is hereby expressed to the unhappy laboring class of Ireland in its effort to effect a reform in the present oppressive tenant system prevailing in that country.

ELECTION REGULATIONS.

Mr. LOWE, of Alabama, asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that the laws of certain States regulate within their jurisdiction the exercise of the elective franchise, and that such regulations, particularly in the States of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, and Georgia, are claimed to be restrictions on the electoral franchise, and providing for the appointment of a committee to examine into matters relating to the supervision of the electoral franchise in the several States as far as the same may be in violation of the Constitution.

Mr. MORSE, of Massachusetts, objected.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

Mr. BICKNELL, of Indiana, called up the "Electoral count" resolution.

Mr. P. WOOD, of New-York, said that, seeing there was no possibility of a speedy termination of the tariff and silver debate, he would move that the House go into committee on the Funding bill.

Mr. BICKNELL—I will state to the gentleman that the debate on the Electoral count resolution is nearly concluded, and I propose to close the debate to-day.

Mr. CONGER did not know on what authority the gentleman assumed that the debate would close to-day.

Mr. P. WOOD—I give notice that after to-day I shall insist on the question being taken on my motion.

Mr. CONGER—Why not press the question now? We are prepared to aid you.

Mr. WOOD—As a matter of courtesy, I am willing to allow the gentleman on that to make another speech on the Electoral resolution.

The House resumed the consideration of the Electoral count resolution, and was addressed by Mr. WHITE, of Pennsylvania, who said that the fact that this measure was pressed at this time had revived the apprehensions of the country. He appealed to the gentlemen of the South to step to the front and stop this senseless discussion, which had been worn threadbare. Let the declaration of the Presidential election be made in the regular formal way, as it had hitherto been made. He was not opposed to a law on the subject; indeed, he had prepared a bill, which he would offer as a substitute for the resolution. But he would hint to the bitter end to the passage of the proposed nonsurrent resolution.

Mr. FINLEY, of Ohio, said he had yet to hear a man contradict the statement that Mr. Garfield had been duly elected President and would be inaugurated. He had no doubt that if there was a Republican in either House of Congress on the 4th of March, 1881, Mr. Garfield would be inaugurated President of the United States, and he therefore could not understand why it was that the Republican party had combined to defeat the passage of the resolution. But he wished to speak particularly to his own party. The Republicans were determined to oppose the resolution and trifler away the time, and the Democrats must adopt them with their eyes open. The Democratic party of the House had invariably come back on their propositions and made a laughing-stock of the Democratic Party. (Laughter on the Republican side.) It was a wonder to the right was on the other side, because his side had not put their backs home to stick to the right. Now, he was willing to go hand and glove with the gentleman having charge of the present resolution, but if he began to fight, he was ready to stand here until Gabriel should blow his trumpet or the resolution should be passed. If no other business was done in the meantime. Either back out now or stark in and stay to the end.

Mr. DAVIS, of North Carolina, reported a statement which he had made some days ago that the Republican candidate for President in 1876 had been declared in upon a forged certificate from the State of Louisiana, and quoted from the Potter report in proof of his statement. He assured the other side of the House that the Democratic Party would not follow such a wicked example as had been set it in 1877.

Mr. REED, of Maine, said the Democratic Party had got into a condition on the subject of "fraud" which might be termed "chronic." It reminded him of a dog which he once owned, which, after getting thrashed, would rub his ear and growl, and then rub his nose and growl. He hoped that time would cure the Democratic Party as it had cured his dog—he was dead. (Laughter.) If the Democratic Party had a fit in the almost heart rending delusion of fraud in connection with the election of 1876, it ought to have presented to the people at the last election Samuel J. Tilden, the ablest and acutest man who belonged to that party. Never had there been a beaten thing in the history of the country than this "fraud" business which had been revived by the gentleman from North Carolina. (Mr. Davis.) It had been born in sin and conceived in iniquity. The country had become satisfied that the only fraud which had occurred had been found in the other direction, and it was useless for the gentleman to endeavor to revive that issue before the American people. He denied that the vote of Louisiana had been counted on a forged certificate.

After some further debate the subject was dropped, and the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate this afternoon: Edgar Stanton, of Illinois, to be Consul-General at St. Petersburg; Wolfgang Schoenle, of Ohio, to be Consul at Barmen; John Hall, of Pennsylvania, to be Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania; First Lieut. Samuel E. Tillman, Corps of Engineers, to be Professor at West Point of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology.

Postmasters.—Frank E. Nichols, at Warren, Mass.; Andrew Shuster, Chicopee, Mass.; Charles B. Prescott, Holyoke, Mass.; James A. Brooks, Franklin, Mass.; Emerson Stone, Spencer, Mass.; James H. Jones, Ashland, Mass.; Luther Gage, Fisherville, N. H.; Cornelius A. Field, Hanover, N. H.; George W. Nourse, Newport, N. H.; John T. McCarty, Pulaski, N. Y.; John Robbins, Babylon, N. Y.; Charles W. Miller, Frederick, Md.; Charles H. Walker, Frostburg, Md.; William S. Oakey, Salem, Va.; Lewis H. Phlegar, Piedmont, West Va.; Mrs. Mary R. Dusenbery, Concord, N. C.; Mrs. Emily Atkinson, Georgetown, S. C.; William S. Cathcart, Spartanburg, S. C.; Henry Cochran, Selma, Ala.; John W. Swisher, Jr., Corpus Christi, Texas; Thomas Richardson, Fort Gibson, Miss.; Mrs. Cora W. Harwi Butler, Mo.; David P. Yaites, Iowa; Robert Augustus Beadle, Cresco, Iowa; Robert McClanahan, Sigourney, Iowa; Wallace G. Arnsw, Osceola, Iowa; David W. Reed, Waukon, Iowa; Robert H. Trago, Sidney, Ohio; George W. Curtis, Urbana, Ill.; Samuel D. McKahn, Metamoclen, Ohio; George H. Snook, St. Clements, Mich.; Orson F. Woodworth, Columbia City, Ind.; Thomas J. Lucas, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Hinton Headington, Portland, Ind.; John W. Kinsey, Waterloo, Ind.; William H. Hart, Frankford, Ind.; Farington W. Redford, Seward, Neb.; Samuel C. Sloat, Harvard, Neb.; Joseph S. Updegraff, Central City, Col.; John A. Barnard, Emienton, Cal.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations of Postmasters: Frank E. Nichols, Warren, Mass.; E. D. Hall, Meriden, Conn.; J. S. Dunning, South Norwalk, Conn.; William Betts, Ironton, Ohio; Christopher Hile, Pomeroy, Ohio; Mrs. Mary J. Hirt, Xenia, Ohio; R. J. Phillips, Oberlin, Ohio; Henry B. Mason, Niles, Ohio; Philip W. Slaughter, Canton, Ill.; Paul Selby, Springfield, Ill.; William Toman, Independence, Iowa; John N. Rider, Wilton Junction, Iowa; Martin L. Terper, Worth, Minn.; Ole Berg, Wheaton, Minn.; Henry J. Northrop, Saginaw, Mich.; Frank B. Hightman, Tuma, Arizona.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

REFORMED DUTCH MINISTERS DISCUSS THE TOPIC—FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE.

The Reformed Dutch ministers yesterday continued the discussion, in the Synod Rooms, in Vesey-street, of the Subject of "Romanism and Education."

Before any formal discussion took place, the suggestion was made that an important topic for consideration was "How Shall Children be Brought into the Church?" One Pastor, who observed a tendency of children to keep away from church, feared that the Sunday-school was supplanting it, and expressed his willingness to see the Sunday-schools closed rather than that they should so take the place of the Church itself. A country Pastor, directing attention to a cartoon in a comic paper, which represented the sensational Pastors ranged with the "naughty and nice" girls as drawing crowds and the old-fashioned Pastors standing neglected and deserted, wanted to know if that ostensibly represented the condition of things in the City. The discussion was not pursued, but the Pastor who asked the question said he did not find it to be so in the country. It was admitted, however, by other speakers that a decay of population was observable, and that the congregations were not what they formerly were in number or quality.

The Rev. Dr. Vermilye, in talking upon the subject of Romanism and education, said a friend of his, who knew something of the schools of Holland, said that while the schools had done good, toleration had produced constancy, and there was not this opposition in Holland that there was here. A resolution that condition of things had to the common schools he could not say. He did not believe that the use of the Douay or Catholic Bible in schools would remove the objections of the Roman Church to the public schools. The prohibition of the Church depends upon their having the education of the children in their own hands. Then, the Roman Church does not cease to object when the Bible is removed: its objections to down to the literature of the schools. He thought there was no limit to the pressure of this declaration about freedom of conscience. The Roman Church did not so much object to the Bible; what it wanted was control. The Church had seen that it did not advance as it should; and while it ought to have 4,000,000 members it had but 7,000,000, and now a way to gain was to secure to children such training as the Church would give.

The Rev. Dr. Chambers said the objection to the Roman Church was that it says the Church is before the Bible. "A Christian," he said, "we have a right to," said he, "to have our character expressed, and the Bible should be in the schools on that account. He would not have children taught theology in the public schools, but we could have unsectarian principles. The religion, not tangible, but pervading the schools as an atmosphere. He saw nothing clearer than that the perpetuation of the Republic needed a higher degree of intelligence. The negroes of the South were cheated; the white men were bound to use every means to keep power in their own hands. We must have education, and the way to get out of that difficulty in the south until the people, white and black, have been taught their rights by education, and not by violence. He regarded the public school as essential to the perpetuation of the country, and as an efficient ally in the cause of Protestantism. The Rev. Dr. Jantzen served with the Rev. Dr. Vermilye that there was too much pressure of this matter of freedom of conscience. The Rev. Dr. See thought all efforts to separate Church and citizenship impracticable. The Bible must be kept in the public schools. The Rev. Dr. Berthold, a Hollander, said that the banishment of the Bible from the Holland schools had resulted in lack of reverence for the book. A good sign, however, was the increase in the number of parochial schools. What was taught the Bible in Amsterdam, where there were formerly but 18 church schools, there are are now 30. After remarks by the Rev. Dr. Mason, the meeting adjourned.

MR. PINGS OVERCOME BY EMOTION.

The testimony for the defense in the kid glove case, the United States against Pings & Pinner, was substantially closed in the trial yesterday before Judge Choate. Mr. Julius S. Pings was under direct examination nearly the whole day. Near the close of the proceedings ex-Judge Pierrepont asked the witness if his store was at any time seized by the Government. He said it was in November, 1878, by Customs officers, and remained under their charge from Saturday until Thursday morning that they would not prosecute him to sell even one-quarter of a dozen pair of gloves. Finally, when he had given bonds to the Government, the store was released from custody. In September, 1880, he received a letter from D. Kretchmar, a man who had been in the employ of Pinner, asking for an interview. Kretchmar went to Mr. Pings's residence, at No. 605 Lexington-avenue, and said he was expected to be an important witness for the Government in this case, and was willing to go to Brazil, accompanied by Pinchs, if it was made worth their while so to do. Mr. Pierrepont asked the witness what he said in reply. Mr. Pings, with emotion and after much hesitancy, said he told Kretchmar that he was not a matter of dollars and cents, but a matter of honor and integrity, and that his good name was in question, and that money would not compensate him. As he finished this testimony the witness exclaimed: "I can't identify any more," and leaving the witness stand, walked to his seat near his counsel and bowed his head on the table. Mr. Pierrepont said Mr. Pings was quite overcome by his feelings, and suggested an adjournment until this morning. One or two minor matters, however, were examined, and at 5 o'clock an adjournment was taken. Gen. Woodford will cross-examine the defendant this morning.

THEUANTEPEC RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

An equity suit was recently begun in the *Supreme Court by Aaron L. Reid and others*, stockholders in the Tehuantepec Railway Company, against that corporation, Messrs. Edward Learned, David S. Babcock, and R. A. Quintard, as Trustees of its stock and bonds, and the Tehuantepec Inter-Ocean Railroad Company. The plaintiffs assert that Mr. Edward Learned, while acting as President of the Tehuantepec Railway Company, procured the revocation of a grant made to it by the Mexican Government, and the making of a new grant to himself and others, a company to be organized by him. These acts of alleged treachery to the plaintiffs and the corporation in which they hold stock are said to have been countenanced by Messrs. Babcock and Quintard, who went into the new Tehuantepec Inter-Ocean Railway Company. The plaintiffs procured a temporary injunction restraining the defendants from exercising any rights under either of the grants from the Mexican Government. A motion made on Nov. 8, by Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, for the plaintiffs, and opposed by Mr. Albert Stickney, for the defendants, to continue the injunction during the litigation, was denied by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. In his decision upon the motion Judge Edward Learned reviewed the principal allegations of the complaint. He alleged that the plaintiffs knew of the revocation of the first grant made by the Mexican Government, acquiesced in it, and would have been entitled to the benefit of that grant in connection with the election of 1876, if ought to have presented to the people at the last election Samuel J. Tilden, the ablest and acutest man who belonged to that party. Never had there been a beaten thing in the history of the country than this "fraud" business which had been revived by the gentleman from North Carolina. (Mr. Davis.) It had been born in sin and conceived in iniquity. The country had become satisfied that the only fraud which had occurred had been found in the other direction, and it was useless for the gentleman to endeavor to revive that issue before the American people. He denied that the vote of Louisiana had been counted on a forged certificate.

FUNERAL OF MR. FRENEAU.

The Desmison family vault in the Marble Cemetery, in Second-street, was opened yesterday to receive the remains of the late Philip Lindlocker Freneau, who died on the 19th inst., at Fort Hamilton, Long Island. Funeral services, largely but not more than half an hour were held at 11 o'clock in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, at Fifth-avenue and Fifty-third-street, the Rev. Dr. William Morgan, Rector of the church, officiating. Appropriate music was rendered by a quartet. Few persons outside of the relatives of the deceased were present. Among the former were ex-Secretary Evarts and several representatives of old New-York families. The pall-bearers were Mr. William M. Gaverner, Mr. Peter V. Kane, Mr. Ferd Beiler, Mr. Alexander Wilson, and Mr. W. A. Hawkins. The body reposed in a casket of red Spanish cedar, enveloped in black velvet and mourning stuff. On the lid was a shield, elaborately chased, of silver, bearing on the inscription of Philip Lindlocker Freneau, died Dec. 19, 1880, in the 55th year of his age." The Desmison family vault is situated near the north-eastern angle of the cemetery. The remains of Mr. Freneau's wife, a daughter of Lyman Dennison, were buried there 18 years ago.

IMMIGRANTS' RAILROAD TICKETS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY OFFER A COMMISSION OF TWENTY PER CENT.

A special meeting of the Castle Garden committee of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration was convened yesterday to take action on the following letter from the Emigration Agency of the Pennsylvania Railroad:

Knowing it to be the wish of the Commissioners to give emigrants the benefit of commissions paid on this class of business, we will, until further notice, allow a commission of ray 20 per cent to competing points from current rates to all emigrants booked in Castle Garden over our road. If this is satisfactory to your honorable body, please instruct Mr. O'Connor, Chief Booker, accordingly, and oblige yours truly,

HIRAM E. DIXON,
General Passenger Agent, Castle Garden.

In presenting the letter Commissioner Ulrich, Chairman of the committee, said that in view of the fact that the other railroad had been trifling with the board, to say the least, by defiantly continuing the payment of commissions and offering reduced rates outside the Garden, thus plundering the emigrants both here and on the other side of the ocean, it seemed to him that the offer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should be accepted. Commissioner Pinckney asked whether it would not be well to send copies of the letter to the other roads and delay action until their course in the matter could be learned. Commissioner Ulrich did not think them entitled to so much courtesy. He offered a resolution instructing the railroad agency in the Garden "to notify brokers to book cash passengers only by such roads as make a similar discount." Commissioner Starr suggested that the word "immediately" be inserted. The amendment was accepted by Commissioner Ulrich, who remarked, "This ought to have been done long ago." Commissioner Starr said he understood that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had refused to sell tickets in its offices at less than in Castle Garden, and they had, consequently, been compelled to put the bulk of their passengers *over roads owned by the New-York Central and Erie Companies.* Commissioner Ulrich said it did not make any difference how it had come about. It would be a benefit to the immigrants. Commissioner Pinckney thought the brokers could not *fairly blame the Commissioners for forcing them to* do inside the Garden what they had been doing for a long time outside. The resolution was then carried unanimously. Afterward Commissioner Starr asked whether it would not cause some confusion among the steam-ship companies. Commissioner Ulrich replied that it ought to. The steam-ship companies had contrived to get the whole business of transporting emigrants into their hands, so that they have been able to send emigrants to those roads only that submit to their terms.

YOUNG MEN DEMOCRATS.

PLANS FOR REORGANIZATION SUBMITTED TO THE CLUB—QUARRELS IN DISTRICTS.

The Young Men's Democratic Club held a meeting last evening in their head-quarters, at No. 19 West Twenty-fourth-street. In the absence of President Townsend Cox, Mr. John A. Foley was called to the chair. There was an unusually large attendance. Simon Sterne read a report of the Executive Committee, setting forth that while they have been engaged in preparing a plan of reorganization, the Irving Hall party has published one. This plan, according to Mr. Sterne's committee, has the fatal defect of making the reorganization depend upon the success of a caucus to be held by the Assembly districts called by the first five men who come to the place of meeting, thus exposing the meeting to capture by unscrupulous and designing men, who, by obtaining control of its machinery, have absolute sway in the matter of the election. Reference was then made to the meeting of well-known Democrats in the Hotel Brunswick, at which was proposed a plan that coincides in many particulars with the one which Mr. Sterne's committee proposes. It was suggested that joint deliberations between the Hotel Brunswick gentlemen and a committee from the Young Men's Democratic Club be had, and that steps be taken to call a mass-meeting of Democrats.

Mr. Sterne was about to read the plan of reorganization, which covers over 20 sheets of legal cap, when Mr. Robert B. Van Cott protested, saying that the document ought to be printed and handed to the members. Mr. Sterne was permitted to read, however, giving all the minor details of forming Assembly district organizations, somewhat similar to the Tammany plan. There is to be a County Convention (or general committee, in fact,) that will meet on the third Tuesday in each month and settle all quarrels in the Assembly district conventions. The committee is preparing an act which they will ask the Legislature to pass as a law, providing for the better security of voters at primary elections. A motion to appoint a committee of 10 to wait upon the Hotel Brunswick Democrats was adopted. The club decided to have the plan printed, and an adjournment was had until next Monday evening.

GUILTY OF FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

CHRISTOPHER REILLY'S TERRIBLE INJURIES —HIS ASSAILANT CONVICTED.

A case of felonious assault, arising out of the fracas between two carpenters in the Park Theatre, on July 13 last, was tried before Recorder Smyth in General Sessions yesterday. On the day in question, Christopher Reilly, of No. 629 First-avenue, who was an assistant stage carpenter, and had charge of the flies at night, quarrelled with John O'Callaghan, employed temporarily in the theatre. Reilly slapped O'Callaghan on the face with the back of his open hand. The latter, wild with rage rushed to his tool-box and, drawing a chisel, made a terrible onslaught on Reilly, inflicting in all 18 wounds on the chest, shoulders, side and legs. Reilly fell, exhausted from loss of blood, and was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he was confined for five months. O'Callaghan was arrested and indicted for felonious assault with intent to kill. He was found guilty of felonious assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm. Reilly has never recovered from his injuries, and his appearance on the witness stand yesterday was that of a man in a very weak condition. He is unable to perform his ordinary occupation now, though the kindness of Mr. Abbey, supports himself at light work, being in charge of the state door. The story of the injured man, as told on the witness stand yesterday, was corroborated by several carpenters who were working on the stage at the time of the fight. The prisoner, who took the stand in his own defense, admitted having stabbed Reilly, but contended that he had only acted in self-defense, being in fear of grievous bodily harm at the hands of his assailant. Several witnesses were called and gave the prisoner good character. The jury, after deliberating three-quarters of an hour, found O'Callaghan guilty of assault and battery, with a recommendation to mercy. At the request of counsel, the prisoner was remanded until Wednesday for sentence.

IMPROVING THE STEERAGE.

The Castle Garden Committee of the Board of Emigration Commissioners have prepared their reports in the matter of the investigations into the charges recently made against the steamers Switzerland and Ville de Marseilles. They find that the charges against the Switzerland have not been sustained. They recommend, however, that the management of the Red Star Line be requested to pay more attention to the berths of passengers, and that the berths on their vessels be so numbered to correspond with a number to appear on the passage tickets. In regard to the Ville de Marseilles, they say the testimony was very conflicting. They think the long and tempestuous passage was responsible for much of the discomfort, but believe that the testimony taken justifies the opinion that the passengers did not receive the treatment to which they were entitled. They recommend that the General Transatlantic Company be advised that it is important that their contracts with its steerage passengers be more strictly complied with, and that a proper and cleanly distribution of food and water receive more attention. They suggest that a person be detailed at the port of embarkation to show passengers to their berths, and that stairs be placed above the compartments intended exclusively for single men or single women. They also recommend that steerage stewardesses be employed "for reasons that must be obvious."

HE SHOULD HAVE LOOKED AHEAD.

Frank C. Thomas sued the City to recover $6,000 damages on account of having broken his leg by falling upon an icy sidewalk in front of No. 226 Grand-street, in January, 1877. Judge Van Vorst dismissed the complaint on the ground of contributory negligence. The evidence showed that once when he came to the place of the accident, on his way to his business, Thomas crossed to the other side of the street, considering that it would be dangerous for him to attempt to walk over the accumulation of snow and ice which he observed there. The next time, however, he walked straight on and fell, breaking his leg. On the second trial yesterday, before Judge Donohue, a further approach that the key place complained of covered only a small portion of the sidewalk, and that it was possible to walk in perfect safety both between it and the house line, and between it and the gutter. The complaint was therefore again dismissed. For the plaintiff, Henry J. Appel and Jacob H. Cram. For the defendants, Thomas F. Wickes and John B. Fellows.

EVADING CIGAR TAXES.

Robert Jackson, a cigar manufacturer at No. 49 First-street, was examined yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of

[illegible] contemplated clears from his factory. Adolph Jakofski testified that he had received 500 cigars unstamped cigars from Jackson on Oct. 17, and that he took them to No. 206 Bowery, a shop kept at the time by one George Newlee. He said he had received cigars in similar condition about 75 times under pay from Jackson. Several police officers gave testimony as to Jackson's method of doing business, and the investigation was then adjourned, the witness being on bail in the sum of $1,000.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 13, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

B. S. Pork, bags	21	Meats, bales	97
Lard, kegs, &c.	1,000	Meats, pkgs.	8,000
Beans, bbls.	305	Spirits Turp., bbls.	125
Provisions, bbls.	50	Resin, bbls.	40
Cotton, bales	15,100	Oil-cake, pkgs.	6,000
Linseed, bbls.	1,000	Oil-cake, bags	4,000
Cut'g'd cake, b'gs	970	Rosins, pkgs.	1,000
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	427	Pork, pkgs.	2,272
Beef, pkgs.	2,457	Pork, bbls.	1,000
Flour, bbls.	25,778	Cut-meats, pkgs.	28,500
Corn-meal, bbls.	975	Lard, tcs.	2,774

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 14, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—The Legion of Honor.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Damnation De Faust.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—Lawn-Tennis.
BROADWAY AND 23D-ST.—The Colonius Clock.
DALY'S THEATRE—Needles and Pins.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Mabel.
HAVERLY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Evadne.
HAVERLY'S 14TH-ST. THEATRE—Hiawatha.
HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN—Minstrelsy.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Hebrew Fair.
NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH—Fair.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Matrimony.
STEINWAY HALL—Concerts.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Nominee.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—Daniel Rochat.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Governor.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition..... 10 00
The Sunday edition, per annum..... 2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 1 00

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,525 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of The Parisian, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Steven's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicates for to-day, in this region, rising, followed by falling, barometer, warmer south to west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The Republican primaries for the election of delegates to the Central Committee will be held to-night, and are likely to be marked by greater harmony than distinguished the attempts at organization by the "independent" faction. Perhaps a trifle more animation among the "regulars," even if it led to an occasional row, might be quite as healthy a symptom as the present evenly balanced and carefully restrained activity. The future of the Republican Party in this City should, with anything like judicious management, be a very brilliant one, and as there was obviously a great deal of new blood infused into the ranks of Republican voters last November it would certainly not be amiss to have it manifest itself in the district associations and the Central Committee. There are a number of ever faithful officers of these organizations, whose long service entitles them to a respite from arduous and ill-requited labors. Party responsibilities, like party honors, ought to be passed round.

With its customary effusiveness when dealing with the affairs of other nations, the House of Representatives yesterday adopted a resolution of sympathy "with the unhappy laboring class of Ireland in its effort to effect a reform in the present oppressive tenant system prevailing in that country." This is certainly vague enough to be innocent, but it is quite as much beyond the sphere of Congressional action as a resolution of sympathy with the Ponca Indians in their effort to extort justice from the United States would be outside of the province of the British Parliament. Whatever may be the rights or wrongs of the Irish question, its present aspect presents such a revolt against constituted authority as no "laboring class" in this country could sustain without being very summarily dealt with. There are agricultural laborers in Ireland who are not tenant farmers, and their grievances, as the Catholic primate has pointed out, are of a somewhat different character from those of their employers. But whether it is the class who are housed like pigs, and much less abundantly fed, or the class who are "rack-rented" beyond further endurance that most excite the sympathy of Congress, the best service that impulsive American legislators can render them is to allow them to settle their quarrel with the Government and the landlords without raising any delusive hopes as to the attitude of the United States in the event of still graver complications than now exist.

As reported by cable, the condition of affairs in Ireland is extraordinary. The Crown has been stripped of its authority, and, according to the correspondent of a London newspaper, even in minor administrative matters, Land League law is the law of the land. The shooting of a landlord or the "Boycotting" of an agent is not so startling a sign of the times as the holding of courts and the collection of taxes by Judges and officers deriving their authority from a power which is independent of the Crown, and defies it. But in spite of the gravity of the crisis created by these facts—and it is the most serious with which any Ministry has had to deal for years—the question of greatest importance is not the restoration of order, but the character of the permanent reforms which will give Ireland peace and contentment. It is the consciousness of this which divides and bewilders the Ministry. An alarmed public opinion in England, upon which, perhaps, depends their continuance in office, demands an instant resort to coercion. If they yield to it, it will be at the cost of their resolution to settle the Irish question, not to postpone it, as their predecessors have invariably done. This is really their easiest way out of their present difficulty, but it would be also the weak relinquishment of a statesmanlike purpose.

It does not look as if the Fitz John Porter case had been resumed in the Senate, yesterday, with any purpose more weighty than to gratify Senator Randolph, special counsel for the Claimant. But, once before the Senate, that superfluously lagging measure incited a debate which nothing but an attack of rhetoric from the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash could close. Mr. Voorhees drove the Senate into executive session, the pending question being, Is a military man an officer of the United States? The friends of Porter argue that, although Congress has no power to set aside the findings of a civil court, it can set aside those of a military court, because, as has been said of old time, "the military must be subordinate to the civil power." This convenient doctrine would make all officers of the Army and Navy the mere creatures of Congress, because, as one Senator put the case yesterday, there is no officer in either branch of the service so high that Congress may not put him out at any time. Should this doctrine be maintained, the present Congress might put in Mr. Fitz John Porter, and the next Congress could put him out again. And should there be frequent changes in the political complexion of Congress, Mr. Porter might eventually become a species of military shuttlecock reduced to a battered condition of disgust.

The Board of Apportionment is to sit every day this week to hear suggestions from tax-payers regarding the appropriations for 1881. Now that the Tammany autocrat no longer dominates the board, public criticism on the items of the Municipal budget will have a fair chance of receiving respectful attention. Controller Campbell is as little likely to favor a policy of crippling the departments by false economy as he is to adopt the free and easy method of scrutinizing their expenditures practiced by his predecessor. But no practical and reasonable suggestion for saving public money will be lost on him, and Mayor Cooper has always shown a disposition to secure some approach to an adequate return for the enormous annual expenditure of this City. Mr. John D. Lawson has not yet taken possession of the office of President of the Tax Commission, and is not, therefore, a member of the Board of Apportionment. It is to be hoped that his apparent disinclination to assume the duties of the position is only temporary.

THE LIMITS OF OPPOSITION.

There is some uncertainty as to the future course of the majority and minority, and especially of the former, in the House of Representatives regarding the Electoral count resolutions. The Republicans have resolved to oppose the passage of these resolutions by every legitimate means. The Democrats, it is conceded, will not be able to pass them, should they determine to do so, before the holiday recess, as they have not all their members present. It is reported by our correspondent that, under the circumstances, the majority will before long give way to the consideration of general public business, and particularly to that of the refunding bill and the appropriations, and may renew the struggle for the Bicknell-Morgan resolutions after the recess. It is his opinion that, if this course is taken, the extreme element among the Democrats will fail in their purpose and will not be able to control their party. On the other hand, it is reported by the correspondent of the *World*, who ought to be acquainted with the intentions of the Democratic leaders, that these gentlemen, in consultation, have selected Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, to "voice the position" of the Democratic Party in regard to the Electoral count, to give a "warning note" to the Republicans, practically to the effect that they must run the risk of inaugurating Garfield and Arthur in the midst of "anarchy," or else accept the resolutions now before the House. This statement is confirmed by the fact that Mr. Wood yesterday declined to "antagonize" the resolutions with the Refunding bill.

If it be really the purpose of the Democrats to press these resolutions at every hazard, the course to be pursued by the Republicans will not be difficult to determine. They will refuse, once for all, to permit the passage of the resolutions so long as they can prevent it, and let the responsibility rest on the party which ventures to offer so grossly unconstitutional and inexcusably oppressive an alternative. It is asserted and repeated by the Democratic press that the position of their party is purely a negative one, that it intends and desires solely to prevent the adoption by Congress of the doctrine that the President of the Senate shall count the Electoral vote. This is an entirely mistaken statement of the case. What they affect to resist is a doctrine not held by all Republicans. Some members of that party in each house have expressed considerable doubt as to whether the President of the Senate has any discretion as to the votes which he shall open and which shall then be counted. They hold that there is a decided omission, or, if one chooses to call it so, a definite defect, in the Constitution regarding the whole question; that the President of the Senate is directed by the Constitution to open the Electoral votes, and the Constitution directs further that the "votes" shall be counted, but that there is nowhere any provision for the determination of the question what are or are not Electoral votes; if papers more than one in number from any State are sent to the President of the Senate, and purport to be lists of votes. It is certain that the Constitution gives direction solely as to what shall be done with real, genuine votes, and does not give distinct direction in case of a dispute with reference to which votes are real and genuine. It is a stock argument in favor of the right of Congress to say what votes shall be counted, that that right is necessary to the performance of the duty imposed on the House of electing a President if no election is made by the Electors. But this is an argument fully as strong in favor of the right of the President of the Senate to determine which are genuine votes. He, too, has an essential duty to perform. He is required to open the Electoral votes. He has no right to open any others. He may be said, therefore, to be compelled to decide which are such votes before opening them in the presence of the two houses. Plainly, Congress can neither give him the right nor make it his duty to open before them any list of votes which is not genuine.

We cite these arguments, which have been made over and over again, to show that the whole subject is surrounded with the greatest difficulty. The question which the Bicknell-Morgan resolutions raise, however, is not that of the right of the President of the Senate, and the Democratic position is not at all a merely negative one, or taken solely with reference to his right. It is, on the contrary, a positive and aggressive position, and is intended to give the force of precedent to a doctrine which is wholly indefensible. This doctrine is that the two houses have the right to compel the submission to them of all lists of votes or papers purporting to be such lists, and that then the majority in either house has the right, by a simple objection, to prevent the counting of any or all votes from any State from which two papers are submitted. That this is a perfectly just and unexaggerated statement of the doctrine of the resolutions is shown by the following clause from section 8 of the measure now before the House:

"If more than one list of votes of Electors from any State, or paper purporting to be such list, has been submitted to each house for its decision upon objections made thereto, and it shall appear that the houses have not concurred in receiving either of said lists as the authentic and lawful list, they shall each be declared by the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, as being rejected, and no list of votes of Electors so rejected shall be afterward read in the presence of the two houses except for information."

This is simply giving to a majority in either house the power to determine the election of President, and to such a measure the Republicans are bound to offer every possible resistance. It will be seen that it is not a question of the next count. No such case is likely or even conceivable at that time. The Democrats wish only to put this doctrine in a form binding, as they think, on the House and Senate, for what future use heaven only knows. But it is a piece of vicious usurpation, to which no member who has sworn to support the Constitution can for a moment directly or indirectly consent.

A USELESS FULMINATION.

Those timid gentlemen in Congress who are afraid that the construction of a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Panama by an international company, with a Frenchman at the head of it, will result in some way in an interference with the rights of the United States are preparing once more to fulminate the Monroe doctrine and the "established policy" of the country against the project. The success of the subscriptions to the stock of the canal company, the establishment of an American branch, with Secretary Thompson as its Chairman, and the probability that the work will soon be begun in earnest, whatever may come of it later on, has aroused once more the belligerent spirit which has been slumbering while M. de Lesseps has been awake and active. Mr. Crapo, of Massachusetts, has fathered a new resolution declaratory of the American policy which President Hayes announced last Winter and reiterated in a somewhat modified form in his last annual Message. We do not imagine that the resolution if adopted, would paralyze the canal enterprise, and we are sure that it would not embody the sentiment of the people of the United States, who have exhibited no hostility to the scheme based on the grounds set forth. But if any resolution on the subject is to be adopted, it should make no false pretenses, and should contain some distinct statement of policy which the Government will be prepared to sustain, and which will also have some chance of being acquiesced in by other nations. The resolution which was yesterday referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, apparently for the purpose of administering a rebuke to the fussy and incompetent Chairman of the Special Committee on the Interoceanic Canal, sets out with a statement that the construction of the canal "by means of foreign capital under the auspices or through a charter from any European Government is hostile to the established policy of the United States" and in violation of "the spirit and declaration of the Monroe doctrine."

The chief objection to this statement is that it is not true. If the United States has any established policy in regard to an interoceanic canal, it is that it should be a purely commercial affair; its neutrality should be guaranteed, and any protection that it might require should be strictly international. It has never yet declared any different policy from this, and this it has declared more than once. It forms the basis of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with Great Britain, which still exists, and none of the severe criticism to which that famous compact was subjected in former years was directed to this concession of the international character of any canal that might be constructed across the isthmus. As we have repeatedly shown, the Monroe doctrine has no application whatever to such a project as that which is now on foot. Its "spirit and declarstion" were against any intervention of European Governments on this continent for the purpose of oppressing independent States or establishing their own political power in the western world where independent States existed. Nothing of the kind is now proposed, and nothing likely to lead to anything of the kind. The Monroe doctrine did not assume any right on the part of the United States itself to interfere with the independence of the South American or Central American Republics. The United States of Colombia, after trying for several years to secure the co-operation of this country for the opening of a ship-canal across Panama, granted a franchise to a French company. In its concession it gives its own guarantee of neutrality, and prohibits any transfer of rights to any foreign nation or Government. Everything possible has been done to give the enterprise a commercial character and to preclude the idea of control by France or any other country. There is nothing in this hostile to any established policy of the United States or in violation of the Monroe doctrine.

The doctrine of the resolution might more properly be called the "Hayes doctrine," but whatever it is called, it is something entirely new. And yet it is to be noted that the somewhat indefinite declaration of the last clause of the resolution indicates a quiet come-down from the assertion of "exclusive control." While it is asserted that M. de Lesseps's undertaking cannot be "sanctioned or assented to by this Government," the control and supervision which it proposes to maintain is merely such as may be necessary to protect our "national interests and means of defense, unity, and safety, and to enhance the prosperity and augment the commerce of the Atlantic and Pacific States of the Union." This may mean much or little. Its "bearings" evidently depend on the "application" of it. If an interoceanic canal is successfully constructed by the International Company, the United States cannot fail to come in for its full share of the benefit, and no people in the world ought to be more anxious for its success than those of this country. They have an opportunity to invest all they choose in it, and to exercise all the control their investment would entitle them to. While it was necessary that the charter of incorporation should be derived from some one Government willing to grant it—and it is to be remembered that it is organized under a general law of France and by no direct act of the Government—it will be manifestly for the interest of all commercial nations to have its neutrality perfectly secure. No one of them would ever be permitted to obtain exclusive control, nor would any of them on either continent have any right to claim it. Thus far no nation but Colombia has any connection with the project, and there is not the least reason for apprehending that if other protection should ever be called for the United States would not have a full and equal share in its exercise, and be able to maintain all its interests affected by the canal. The unfriendly spirit displayed in Congress is uncalled for, and can only be explained by the existence of a rival interest in the Nicaragua scheme. If the Government considers it necessary to make any declaration of policy, it should drop all pretense as to something being established which was never before thought of, and all appeal to the irrelevant doctrine of Monroe, and state explicitly its position in behalf of the strictly commercial and non-political character of any such enterprise, the necessity for permanent neutrality, and its right to an equal part with other nations in any action that may ever be called for to make that neutrality secure.

PHILADELPHIA COPYRIGHT.

Two propositions for a copyright arrangement between the United States and foreign countries are now under consideration at Washington, one in the State Department and the other in Congress. The former is the international copyright treaty suggested by Harper & Brothers, the latter the draft of a law whose provisions have been explained in our Washington dispatches. By some oversight the petitioners whose names are appended to this draft have neglected to give it a name. In the introductory clause it is vaguely described as "A bill which shall extend the privileges of copyright in the United States to foreign authors, composers, and designers, while at the same time it will inflict as little injury as possible on the American industries affected thereby." In plain English, the measure should be called "An act to prevent the importation of foreign books." This bill ought never to become a law. But, happily, it could hardly have any effect even if passed by Congress. It provides that a citizen of the United States may hold the copyright of a foreign author's book by assignment from him, provided that the book shall be "wholly manufactured" in the United States; but this privilege shall not extend to the productions of authors in countries which have not conferred similar privileges upon the works of American authors. It will be seen that the English publisher—for, of course, in speaking of copyright, international means between England and the United States—is left out in the cold, and it cannot be supposed that Parliament will sanction this proposed reciprocity merely to accommodate and enrich the American publisher. Against the opposition of all English publishers the few English authors who might expect to be benefited by the act would labor in vain to secure its adoption, and unless accepted by England it would be inoperative.

It is a natural result of the prevalence of high tariff ideas that all schemes of international copyright originating with American publishers should insist on the exclusion of British-made books from the privilege; and so long as other industries are protected it would be manifestly unfair to withdraw from the book trade all defense against foreign competition. But what this bill proposes is not protection, but absolute prohibition. As soon as it becomes a law, no foreign edition of a book of which the copyright had been assigned to an American publisher could be brought into the country. It declares that collectors shall "seize and hold for adjudication" all such books arriving at their ports. We know very well what "adjudication" in such cases means. Now there are a large number of people in America, with wealth enough to gratify their tastes, who prefer costly original English editions to cheap American reprints. This bill says that the American publisher may compel such persons to buy his books or go without. Moreover, all books in foreign languages of which a copyright translation had been published here would be similarly excluded from the country. It is amazing that such a proposition should be made, even by a Philadelphia publisher. After any foreign book, copyrighted here, goes out of print—and this would not infrequently happen—it would be impossible for any individual or any library to procure a copy; and should the American publisher not deem it profitable to print a second edition, this provision would act like a perpetual injunction. The most extreme protectionist will perhaps admit that in this respect the proposition is needlessly and unjustly restrictive.

Protection for American publishers is also the animating purpose of the draft of a treaty submitted by Harper & Brothers, but their proposal does not forbid the importation of English stereotype plates. As Mr. George Haven Putnam has pointed out, there can be no state of affairs "in which it would be economical or desirable to insist upon two settings of type for a book designed for two different groups of English-speaking readers." It is obviously for the interest of the book-buying public that the cost of this mechanical process should be divided between the two markets, not needlessly imposed on both. The advantage would be mutual, for we should export as well as import stereotype plates, though it is true that more English books are reprinted here than American books in England, but the difference tends to disappear. At present the question is whether legislation may not occasionally consider the interests of the great public as well as those of a small class. The bill which has been submitted to Congress is a Philadelphia measure and thoroughly Pennsylvanian in spirit. Out of the 73 signatures to the petition praying for its passage, 59 are the names of Philadelphians. No writers of books of any note have signed it except ex-President Woolsey, Dr. Holland, and Edward Everett Hale. The draft of a treaty proposed by Harper & Brothers is indorsed by all the best-known American authors, by all the great New-York and Boston publishing houses, as well as by six prominent Philadelphia firms, and one or more in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and San Francisco. It has been submitted to the London Board of Trade, and its acceptance is favored by the leading English authors and publishers. Of the two, it seems to us the better, or, perhaps we should say, a less objectionable measure than the other. The signers of the Woolsey petition set forth some objections to a settlement of the matter by treaty, urging that an act of Congress is a more expeditious method, and that a statute is more easily modified than a treaty. These are both potent arguments in favor of the settlement by treaty. It is not wise to be too expeditious, especially when the Philadelphia book trade is in the field, and it will be well to put international copyright out of the reach of Congressional tinkers. No form of protection to foreign authors here and American authors abroad has ever yet been proposed which was just to all the interests involved. Perhaps none can be devised. But we can afford to be called pirates by excited Englishmen for ten years longer better than we can afford to aggravate the evil of the present high duty on books by any such legislation as these Philadelphia gentlemen propose.

PIETY AND CRIME.

The piety of the Sicilian brigand has often exposed him to misrepresentation by narrow-minded Anglo-Saxon critics. The brigand is usually a religious man, and he is never ashamed of his religion. Before undertaking any professional business he invokes the protection of the Madonna and of his personal saint. He prays for a rich Englishman or a prosperous Palermit an proprietor, and if success follows he devoutly returns thanks and burns a votive candle. American writers have frequently commented on the religious practices of the Sicilian brigand, and have not scrupled to charge him with hypocrisy. This is a very uncharitable view of the matter. The brigand does not imagine that he is a particularly wicked person. He regards brigandage as a business, like any other business, though he seldom cares to engage in it unless some misfortune—such as that of stabbing a neighbor—has happened to him, and has seemed to point to brigandage as an obvious duty. So long as he holds this view of his profession there is no reason why he should not invoke upon it the blessing of the Madonna and the saints. He is not a hypocrite, and he is as sincere in his religious belief and practice as is the average American Christian. Of course, he is densely ignorant, or otherwise he would not ask the Madonna to aid him in committing acts of robbery and murder; but, instead of abusing him, let us feel thankful that ignorance such as his is unheard of and impossible in this land of free schools and cheap Bibles.

Does any one remember Buford's Kansas expedition? Buford was a Southerner, who at the time when the advocates of slavery were seeking to force their "institution" upon Kansas by fraud at the ballot-box and violence against the free-State men, raised a company of Southern filibusters whom he promised to lead to Kansas to fight for slavery. On the day when Buford's band began their march they assembled for divine service, and after the service was ended every man was presented with a copy of the Bible, which he reverently placed in his knapsack. The Northern pro-slavery press—especially the religious part of it—was filled with admiration for the devoutness of Buford's men, and contrasted them with the infidel Abolitionists, who had not, as far as was known, sent a single Bible to the free-State men. Buford and his followers were going to Kansas to rob the Territory of its right of self-government, to extend the sway of slavery, and to kill, if necessary, its opponents, but they began their expedition with public prayer and marched with Bibles in their knapsacks. The difference between such men and the ignorant Sicilian brigand is too obvious to need to be pointed out.

For some time past a man by the name of Payne has been enlisting recruits in the South-west and West for an armed expedition into Oklahoma. The region popularly known by that name belongs to certain Indians, to whom it has been solemnly guaranteed by the pledged faith of the United States. Payne and his men want the land now owned by these Indians, and propose to seize it by force and to kill its lawful owners *if they resist. Their object is simply rob*bery on a large scale. Were a band of tramps to attack a country village and sack it this act would differ morally in no respect from the act contemplated by the band of robbers now on the point of crossing the boundary line of Oklahoma. The Federal authorities have forbidden the marauders to enter Oklahoma, and have sent a small body of troops to drive them back in case they persist in their purpose, but, judging by the precedent of the invasion of the Black Hills, the Indians of Oklahoma will not be wise if they put much faith in the efficiency of the Army to protect them from white invaders.

Last Sunday the invaders held a religious service at their camp. Their Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Cobb, preached a sermon on a text from Exodus, in which Pharaoh is commanded to let the Hebrews go and possess the promised land, and he dwelt with great eloquence upon the duty of his fellow-marauders to enter in and possess other people's property in Oklahoma. His audience joined with him in praying and singing with much devotion, and, in short, did what they could to draw the divine blessing upon robbery and violence.

Every intelligent man will note with pride and gladness the difference between these praying marauders and the pious Sicilian brigands. The latter are wretchedly ignorant. They can neither read nor write; they have never attended school, and their religion is not very much better than that of their pagan ancestors. The Oklahoma invaders are, on the contrary, intelligent men, who can for the most part read and write, and who are doubtless earnest Protestants. We can never be thankful enough for the privileges which we enjoy as American citizens, and for our vast superiority to the benighted millions of Europe, and especially those most benighted of all so-called civilized people, the Sicilians, who actually dare to say their prayers before engaging in highway robbery.

The Democrats of the Sixth Senatorial District of Pennsylvania, a district which comprises the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards of Philadelphia, have taken a new departure, and one which can only be viewed as an indication that at last they have in good faith bowed to the doctrine of equal rights for all men. In short, they have named a colored man as their candidate for Senatorial honors. A resolution recommending this course, which was passed by the nominating convention, declares that the colored people of the district have, by the Republicans, long been deprived of their right of representation, and calling attention to the fact that the district is inhabited by large numbers of colored voters, who have nominated one of their own number—Dr. S. Clark Frisby—to be Senator, indorses the nomination, and pledges to it the support of the Democratic organization. The fact that Senator Elliott, a Republican whose death leaves a vacancy to be filled in the Sixth, was elected by a majority of 2,600 may, in a measure, account for the readiness to do justice to the colored men which is displayed by the Democrats of that district. At all events, Dr. Frisby has so little confidence in their professions of friendship that he has peremptorily refused their support, informed them that he is a Republican, intends to remain so, and will have no aid from their party or association with it. But not only this. He has further announced that he will not in any way interfere with the canvass of the regular Republican nominee; that, on the contrary, he will support the canvass in his behalf. His manly and highly commendable course leaves the Democrats of the district in a position which, to speak mildly, is not enviable. What course they will now take they are themselves at a loss to know.

If we had read in a Parisian journal, as we read in yesterday's Times, that a man of family had invited a young woman, his mistress, to walk with him in the evening, and after coming back from the walk, had, while talking with her, suddenly drawn a revolver and shot her, then run home, kissed his wife and children as they lay asleep in bed, and finally shot himself, we should have said, "How thoroughly French! Nothing so sentimentally and melodramatically tragic could have happened anywhere out of France." It falls out, however, that all this occurred at Lawrence, Mass., and that the lover and the mistress, judging from their names—Knapton Wardman and Avis Pinkham—are of undiluted American stock. They were very ordinary sort of folk, too, so far as appears; he being, until lately, an overseer of the Washington Mills, while she was a waitress at a boarding-house. As may be supposed, love, or its usual concomitant, jealousy, was the cause of the crime. We are in the habit of regarding the French as different from other people; but they are very much like ourselves and like other nations. They are fond of treating things sentimentally, and of presenting life in a melodramatic light. But at heart the whole human family is one; and the passions play substantially the same part in all the capitals and kingdoms of the world.

We have again a sea-serpent, and this time he surpasses all other marine creatures in bulk. Generally the sea-serpent has been considered as quite inoffensive, but the present one is, apparently, endowed with the fiercest instincts. Capt. Dawson, of the steam-ship *Khedive Mere*, saw him, and a lady on board drew a picture of the sea-serpent. It all happened off Cape Satano, in the Indian Ocean. This is what the serpent was doing: He was wrestling with a whale. The cetacean was hard pushed, for he jumped clean out of the sea "only a quarter of a mile away" from the ship. Then, after a certain amount of floundering, the whale jumped out again, "when," the narrator says, "I distinctly saw something holding on to the belly of the whale." Then the lady and the Captain saw a large creature of the snake species rear itself 30 feet out of water. "It appeared to be about the thickness of a junk's mast, and after standing about 10 seconds in an erect position it descended into the water, the upper end going first. * * * With my glasses, I made out the color of the beast to resemble that of a pilot-fish." Now, the announcement of this something, whatever it may be, seems to be pretty well authenticated, and recalls the discovery of the fossil remains of the *Zeuglodon cetoides*, found in the tertiary, or, perhaps, upper eocene formations of Alabama, and Mr. Charles V. Wood, Jr., of Martlesham, near Woolbridge, England, is very desirous of obtaining some information in regard to this *Zeuglodon*, for, according to the lady's account, the sea-serpent had a forked tail, and was a combined serpent and whale. Heretofore all marine annotators of sea-serpents are supposed to have been more or less under those peculiar influences which are incidental to "splicing the main brace," but we have no right to think that the lady was not in her sober senses. It may be remembered how, some time ago, as was published in this journal, all Aalesund, in Norway, believed for weeks and months in a sea-serpent, and how it was found out to be nothing but a shoal of common fish. The sea-serpent that looked like the mast of a junk might have been a big oar, with its cordage, in which the whale was entangled, and this may be, after all, a natural explanation of the whole matter.

Although, in connection with the land troubles in Ireland, a great deal is said and written about the "Ulster custom," few people in this country have anything but a very vague idea of what this custom is. The two principles which distinguish the Ulster custom from the method of land tenure in other parts of Ireland are perpetuity fixity of tenure and the tenant's right to sell the good will of his farm. As long as the tenant pays his rent public opinion in Ulster is opposed to any attempt on the part of the landlord to evict him. He has what might be called the right of occupancy, in the possession of which he cannot be disturbed; and what is more, if he desires at any time to give up his farm he is permitted to sell, at a valuation, his right of possession and the improvements which he or his ancestors have made on the farm to any purchaser who is acceptable to the landlord, and as a matter of fact foolish and unreasonable objections are not often raised to the latter. That this latter right is worth something may be judged by the assertion of Lord Dufferin, that "in many parts of Ulster the tenant's salable interest in his farm will frequently fetch a sum considerably beyond the price of the landlord's fee simple of it." The positive advantage to the country of this method is, that it causes the tenant to do all in his power to improve his possession, a stimulus to exertion that is not applied by the uncertain tenure and absence of tenant rights in other parts of Ireland. The Ulster custom is nearly three centuries old, and had its origin in the desire of Sir Arthur Chichester, Viceroy in Ireland of King James I., to induce English and Scotch settlers to come to Ireland, and also to make the discontented natives of the North of Ireland believe that their lot in life was better as dutiful subjects of the King than as adherents of Tyrone, who had recently been in rebellion. The land in Ulster was given by royal grant to English and Scotch Lords, but the Viceroy, with rare good judgment, persuaded the King to make the grants individually small, and make the acknowledgment of the rights of the tenants a condition for the continuance of the grant. That this latter provision was a necessary one was demonstrated a few years later, for the landlords speedily adopted the methods of their neighbors in the South, and refused to acknowledge the claims that their tenants had upon them. The consequence of this was that the English settlers began to sell out their farms to the Scotch and Irish farmers for what they could get and return to England, and King James, fearing that his colonization scheme would be broken up, sent Capt. Perrin, in 1618, as a Royal Commissioner to investigate into the reported maladministrations of the proprietors. His statements were so condemnatory of the latter that the King, in a large number of instances, revoked the grants he had made, which had the effect of bringing the remaining landlords to a clear understanding of their situation. Under these conditions this plan of tenure became firmly rooted in Ulster, as a custom which time and political changes have not been able to materially alter. The method was primarily introdnced for the purpose of maintaining a Protestant colony in Ireland; but it need hardly be said that, had the religious prejudices of the time permitted of the introduction and enforcement of the same method among the Catholic population of the three other provinces of Ireland, the Irish land question would have been greatly simplified, and probably would not, as it now does, perplex the minds of English statesmen.

AMUSEMENTS.

SALVINI IN "OTHELLO."

The reappearance of Signor Salvini upon our stage is an event of local importance and high artistic value. We need to look upon a really great actor occasionally, in order that we may recognize the true standard of greatness, and thus avoid the vulgar error of confounding talent with genius. There is a cocksure sort of criticism which defines genius as a combination of patience and hard labor; it is genius alone which can safely challenge that criticism. Signor Salvini made his re-entrance upon the stage here last night at Booth's Theatre, and the audience that assembled to greet him was very large and enthusiastic. The actor performed his most famous part, Othello, and he was assisted by a company of American players. As to the effect of this mingling of tongues, it was less incoherent and absurd than one might have supposed it would be, but it was a discordant effect at best, and Mr. John Stetson's ingenious experiment will not, it is to be hoped, be imitated by other managers. If Salvini were a lesser actor than he is, his performance last evening might have seemed as moments ludicrous; but his genius is like a tempestuous wind that neither notes nor dreads obstacles. It is his manner rather than his speech that masters the imagination; the passion of his words rather than their import which fascinates the spectator.

Signor Salvini has nearly all the qualities, physical and psychological, of the great actor. His figure is full of commanding force and majesty; his face is absolutely ductile to his will, and reflects perfectly the deepest as well as the most subtle emotions; his eye is eloquent with life; his gestures are startling and significant; his voice is one of great compass, and is either thrilling with strength and intensity or soft with the sensuous tones of a lute—and it is used with magnificent effect; intellectual vigor is a predominant trait of his acting, although it is employed to serve the emotions, to direct them and to mold them, its influence being in consequence impersonal and artistic; his imagination is vivid, almost radiant, an imagination that projects meaning into the barest commonplace; his passion is the very abandonment of sense and feeling, the fury of a power let loose and reveling in its freedom, the fire and the spontaneity of true genius. His acting is delightful in its naturalness, throbbing in its wild strength; it is realistic and artistic in the highest degree, and is distinguished equally by subtlety and a superb breadth of style; it is both inspired and inspiring. For variety of resources and splendor of result it is supreme above all the acting of our day. Its chief shortcoming is a lack of the deep note of pathos; its chief defect is a marked tendency to exaggeration and to ultra-realism.

Othello is Salvini's most famous impersonation. It is significant that the late Mr. Lewes, who was familiar with Edmund Kean's tigerish acting in this part, and who was an ardent admirer of that great player, placed Salvini's representation above Kean's for sustained excellence. Of the Italian actor's conception of Othello much might be written here, but we need only refer to it briefly. Salvini's Othello is a Moor of Barbary, or, at any rate, an African savage. The actor, after having studied the character deeply and patiently, has come to the conclusion that it was Shakespeare's plain purpose to delineate in the person of Othello the peculiarities of Moorish temperament. Whether he has been led to this view by the natural bent of his imagination—which is richly exuberant and Oriental—or by the surer force of reasoning, it really matters little; as a conception, whether right or wrong, it is clear and decisive. The opinion that is now held by most critics in regard to this character is, it is true, opposed to Salvini's conception, and one acute writer has even gone so far as to declare that there is nothing whatever of the Moor in Othello; that he is, in fact, a Moor through accident, not through purpose. It is somewhat singular that Salvini's ideas of the character are, in certain respects, similar to those of an old-fashioned and recondite commentator as A. W. Schlegel, who looked upon Othello as a blindly passionate, jealous, and brutally ferocious Moor, with a thirst for revenge that denoted his race. Another German critic, Ulrici, has ridiculed this view—which was entertained by others besides Schlegel—and has put forward his opinion that the accusation of blind jealousy and vindictiveness laid to the charge of Othello is totally false; and we believe that this opinion is fully borne out by the text of the play. But even if we should attempt to criticise a conception like Salvini's as one more or less false and un-Shakespearean, we must admit that an actor's personality fills a large part in his performance, and so long as this personality manifest itself nobly and grandly and naturally we need not inquire too closely into its methods. Salvini embodies the passion of Othello—and that is what no other actor can do with equal insight and sustained force. Kean was half tiger and half man in the part; Talma was a Moor suddenly awakened from the repose of Venetian refinement; Kemble was a man of ripe age carried away by the violence of his emotions; Macready was an Arab of the days of the Abencerrages; Gounay was terrible and vulgar; Fechter was sentimental and familiar; Mounet-Sully was a brutal negro; Edwin Booth is subtle and picturesque; John McCullough is stately, noble, and heroic; Rossi is vehement and less intellectually strong than Salvini. Each actor, it will be seen, plays the character according to his own light, and each reflects in his conception and performance something of its truth and a great deal of his own individuality.

Salvini's performance, at least up to the fifth act, is a remarkable example of the natural style of acting successfully applied to tragedy. He is as no point colloquial or familiar; but he is always realistic. His bearing is simple, yet splendidly impressive in its barbaresque grandeur. There is hardly a touch of artifice either in his gestures, movements, or intonations, and this naturalness, which Fechter tried and failed to employ in his French and easy-mannered impersonation of the Moor, is harmoniously adapted to a character of the greatest tragic breadth. Salvini has, of course, the defects of his qualities, and his realism leads him, as already intimated, into exaggeration and over-ac

is here that the performances fails to a spiritual plane much lower than that on which it had been previously sustained. A performances of such magnitude should be consummated in a climax of enthralling power and beauty; the climax of this performance is vulgar and brutal. The historical fact that Moors, in the nineenth century, never stabbed themselves does not justify an actor in disregarding his text and substituting dagger-cutting for a more terrible and less disgusting mode of death. The effectiveness of Salvini's natural style is observed in his first great scene—that in the judgment chamber—where his manner accords perfectly with Othello's simple, open nature; his defense is a charmingly frank exposition of the relationship between himself and Desdemona. It is in the third act, however, that the actor's genius finds its full expression. His performance throughout this act is incomparably grand. The growth of a dark suspicion in the mind of Othello is indicated with keen subtlety and with a large variety of effects that never allow the interest of the scene to prove monotonous; while the gradual development of sombre, passionate, overwhelming jealousy is pictured by gestures and transitions of the most vivid kind. The final outburst of terrific rage in this scene leaves an impression upon the mind that no other acting, however powerful, can ever banish. What a picture he presents when, overcome by his own fierce fury, he leaps upon Iago, and, hurling the villain to the earth, stands over the prostrate body like a shape of supernatural vengeance—with mad eyes glaring hot wrath, with face distorted by rage, and with his whole savage nature roused from its sleep and quivering with ferocious impulse. Alexandre Dumas believed that this picture—which represents an unequaled dramatic effect—was not in good taste, nor in harmony with the spirit of the scene; but it is certainly in harmony with Salvini's conception and with the peculiarly intense quality of his genius. Throughout the fourth act his performance ran over the entire gamut of passion; and in the fifth act it rose at two or three points to a frenzy tremendous in its power and sincerity. Such acting is only seen once in a generation, and those who miss seeing it lose one of the rare and grandiose revelations of genius.

The version of the tragedy performed last night differed, chiefly in the fourth act, from the ordinary stage versions of "Othello;" it differed, of course, in a more marked manner from the version heretofore used by Salvini. The supporting cast was fairly respectable, although Mr. Shewell was quite the worst Iago we have yet met. The audience was constantly alive to the force of Salvini's acting, and applauded him enthusiastically. The great actor was called out four times after the third act and three times at the end of the play. "Othello" will be repeated to-morrow evening, and the theatre will remain closed to-night. "Hamlet" is announced for Friday evening.

THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.

The popularity of Flotow's tuneful opera of "Marta" was shown by the crowded house last evening, though some captious spirits might suggest that Mr. Mapleson always has a crowded house this season whatever the opera may be. The heartiness of the applause and the evident pleasure of the audience were, however, so manifest that there would seem to be no doubt of the real favor with which "Marta" is regarded. That large class of amusement seekers who like to hear familiar music and do not care pither to cultivate their taste or tax their brains when they go to a theatre, find in "Marta" just what they enjoy. The succession of light, pleasing, sprightly choruses and concerted pieces, the resolution arias for each of the principal artists, with the addition of *something serious* to offset the rollicking fun of some of the scenes, make a combination well adapted to the wants of the average attendant, and *the result is pretty certain to be a full house and* plenty of enthusiasm whenever "Marta" is performed. In some respects the opera was not as well given as at its first representation this season. Mme. Gerster was in good voice and seemed more at ease than before. Miss Cary was as usual in the role of Nancy, and contributed largely to the success of the performance, both in her acting and the exceedingly well finished singing of her music. The part of Lionello was assumed for the first time by Signor Ravelli. It was evident that he did not feel "at home," and the same unevenness which has been before remarked in his other roles was apparent. At times he sang well, and again he was as crude in his method as an unpracticed amateur. No better example of this carelessness or immaturity could be offered than in the differences in his delivery of "M'Appari" the first time, and in the encore, to which he responded after much vigorous applause. He possesses a good voice, and if he would go to work to make himself an artist and an actor, would have a great future. Signor Del Puente was a capital Plunkett, though the part does not suit his voice. He has the rare art to adapt himself to whatever he undertakes, and never fails to be interesting and perfectly finished. Signor Corsini also deserves mention for a spirited and excellent performance. There was much enthusiasm manifested at the conclusion of the several acts, and the conductor had to add to his usual duties the passing of various floral emblems to Mme. Gerster and Miss Cary, and an elaborate silver plate, on which was a glass case containing bon-bons, to Signor Ravelli, who received this singular offering with unaffected embarrassment. The opera announced for to-morrow evening is Bolto's "Mefistofele," with the same cast as before.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Olivette" will follow "Lawn-Tennis" at the Bijou Opera-house on Friday evening, Oct. 24.

The last performance of "Daniel Rochat" will be given at the Union-Square Theatre to-night. "The Banker's Daughter" will be revived to-morrow evening.

The Ladies' Art Association announce a series of concerts every evening this week at their rooms in the new studio building, Nos. 4 and 6 West Fourteenth-street.

Mme. Constance Howard, whose two recent piano recitals at Steinway Hall were so successful, will play at the next Philharmonic Society concert in Providence, R. I.

Miss Annie Pixley, whose bright and interesting performance in "M'liss" has been commended in these columns more than once, reappeared at the Grand Opera-house last night.

Mr. Henry Brandeis, the tenor, made a highly successful appearance at Metropolitan Concert Hall on Sunday evening, and received an enthusiastic encore after his performance.

"Hiawatha," a burlesque which was performed in this City last season, was revived last night at Harrigan's Fourteenth-Street Theatre. "Babes in the Wood" will be produced next Monday.

Mr. Locke-Richardson began his series of Shakespearean recitals at the Union League Theatre yesterday afternoon. He recited "Julius Cæsar" for the first time in this City. He will make his second appearance next Monday afternoon.

Signor Campanini made a great success in Rossini's "Stabat Mater" at the Boston Music Hall on Sunday evening last. By contrast with all the other soloists he appeared to supreme advantage, and never had a more cordial and enthusiastic welcome or more genuine and well-deserved applause.

Miss Mary Anderson began her engagement at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre last night in "Evadne." Her performance in this play is well known and admired, and has been frequently referred to here. Next Thursday evening Miss Anderson will play in "Ingomar." Her first appearance in a new character will be made in a revival of "Love."

At the concert of next Sunday evening, at the Academy of Music, Mr. Mapleson proposes to give an entertainment of exceptional excellence, all the prominent members of his company being engaged to sing. Such selections as "I know that my Redeemer liveth," the beautiful trio, "Lift thine eyes," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and a number of other compositions which may be fitly described as sacred music will be on the programme. This will be Mme. Gerster's first appearance in concert here.

At the Academy of Music to-night the Symphony Society will give a repetition of Boston's grand work "La Damnation de Faust." The interest of the public in this work has been pronounced, and shows in a marked degree the growth of musical knowledge and appreciation in this City. A superb performance may be expected to-night, the Academy of Music being better adapted for the large chorus and orchestra than Steinway Hall, where it has been previously heard. Mlle. Valleria, who was so successful in her first appearance in Faust, will again assume the soprano role, Mr. Nordica will be the Faust, and Mr. Franz Remmertz will resume his part of Mephistopheles, the best performance he has ever given. Mr. Rosenberg will stop the part of Brander, and the orchestra and eight chorus will be present in full numbers under the direction of the eminent conductor, Dr. Damrosch.

The concert at Steinway Hall this evening by the orchestra under the direction of Mr. Theodore Thomas, with the additional attraction of the performance of Mr. Joseffy, promises to be a musical treat of the greatest interest. The programme consists of Mozart's Symphony in G minor, which will be followed by the Beethoven concerto in E flat, in which Mr. Joseffy will play the piano part. The second portion of the evening will be given to two orchestral works, including Wagner's Introduction, third act, "Die Meistersinger," the scheme from Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet Symphony," and, in addition, Mr. Joseffy will play Rubinstein's "Barcarolle," from the suite in E minor; Liszt's "Cantique d'Amour," and his own valse, "Souvenir d'Amérique," and for a finale the Beethoven-Liszt fantaisie, "Ruins of Athens."

MR. MAPLESON DEFENDS HIMSELF.

DECLINES TO BE CALLED THE "BIGGEST STORY-TELLER AND MEANEST MAN."

Until Mme. Christine Nilsson comes to New-York and tells her friends personally why she did not come to this City this Winter, it seems probable that no one will know precisely why she remained in Paris, visiting the theatres, concerts, the opera, and the houses of her friends, when she might have been employed at a high salary to entertain her many admirers in this City. When Col. Mapleson arrived here last Fall he explained Mme. Nilsson's failure to come with him by saying that her husband—M. Rouzaud—was sick, and that she was averse to leaving him in Paris. A lady correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, writing from Paris on Nov. 19, after describing Mme. Nilsson as she found her in her elegant home in the Continental Hotel, repeats a conversation held with the prima donna. Mme. Nilsson said she had entertained the idea of going to America. After much trouble, she said, she had persuaded M. Rouzaud to consent that she should go, accepting Col. Mapleson's offer upon condition that he should make a certain deposit before she started. This he had agreed to do, but did not, although he had persisted in announcing her, and had shown telegrams purporting to come from her. "I think," continued Mme. Nilsson, "he thought that matters had gone so far that, rather than disappoint my American friends, I would not stick at this point, and he got into a terrible state at the last moment when he found that I would not give in; but I suppose he really had not the money, though, aside from that, he is the biggest l— I mean story-teller—and the meanest man in the world."

Mme. Nilsson went on to say that her husband had been ill a day. She did not desire that he should go with her to assist her professionally, as M. Rouzaud makes it a rule not to interfere in musical matters, and he had never been behind the scenes once. She said that she would go to America next season without fail. "I shall," she said, "bring out Beethoven's 'Fidelio,' which has never been presented in America, and Rossini's 'Semiramide;' these two rôles are somewhat of a graver and heavier cast than my others, but as one grows older they learn better to appreciate and render such parts. Yes, decidedly I go to America though it will be to say 'farewell.' But I am going to say it while I am still young and in fresh voice, instead of waiting until the close of my career and giving a worn-out good-bye; that would be an ungrateful return to my dear American friends for the goodness and appreciation they have shown me."

Col. Mapleson was found in his office yesterday afternoon, at the Academy of Music, giving Signor Galassi instruction in English, so that at Sunday night's concert he will be able to sing a selection from Gounod's "Nazareth" in familiar language. He took up the paper, ran through the correspondence, turned over the pages to see where the paper came from, and then said: "Oh, of course; why, those Chicago papers will print anything. All made up in the office and all lies. Why, that man, Sam Shedd, out there, used to come here and we'd write him out one or two columns in the office while he took a nap, and he'd put it in just as it was." Looking at the paper again he said: "Some woman has written this story, [which was the fact,] and she don't know what she's writing about."

Was it a fact, Colonel, that M. Rouzaud was sick?

"I only know," answered the Colonel, "that Mme. Nilsson said he was. I have a bunch of letters here about it, and Mme. Nilsson kept me bothering about her engagement so long that I had scarcely time to arrange for others when she disappointed me. The idea of my making a deposit is absurd! Instead of my making deposits for these people I have to get deposits from them to keep them from slipping away after they are engaged! Then, Mme. Nilsson has been paid money enough to get to hear that I would pay her whatever I engaged to give. You see, I had her for 12 years, and paid her $500,000. I don't owe her a cent!"

"Can she sing for anybody else but you if she comes here?"

"For nobody else. I have an arrangement with her which she cannot disregard. If she comes here she is bound to sing for me. I see there is something in that woman's story about little Marie-Van Zandt." Taking out a book of contracts, he selected one and passed it over for examination. "You see this belongs to me until 1881. Why, that story is all stuff and nonsense—all stuff and nonsense." Selecting another contract from the bookful, which appeared to be one with Mme. Nilsson, made out in the most minute manner, he pointed out phrase in which it appeared that Nilsson had engaged to sing in "Lucrezia Borgia," in "Norma," and other dramatic operas.

"Nothing could be more absurd than this talk about Nilsson's singing in 'Fidelio' and 'Semiramide.' She can't do it. She failed on rehearsal in 'Lucrezia' and 'Norma,' dared she couldn't sing in that sort of music, and didn't. She didn't know much about what had been sung here when she said that 'Fidelio' had never been presented here. Everybody who remembers what has been sung in New-York can tell that 'Fidelio' has been a favorite opera in this City. Then the writer represents Nilsson as saying that she will bring these operas out. Now what does she know about bringing out operas? All nonsense!"

It's all very well for Mme. Nilsson to talk about coming out here while she is "still young and fresh. Why, here is a letter written by a conductor well known in New-York—you need not use his name. He says: 'It is of no use for Mme. Nilsson to drink the Carlsbad waters; her voice is not, and never will be, what it was.' Then, as for M. Rouzaud's not going on the stage, it's absurd as anything can be. There was never a night he did not go upon the stage when his wife was singing; and he was always interfering."

"So you won't allow yourself to be called the biggest story-teller and meanest man in the world, Colonel?"

"Pshaw! Everybody who knows me knows that's outrageous defamation of character." The Colonel wore an injured look as he held out his hand. "That woman writer ought to be ashamed of herself. I can't expect anything better of the Chicago papers."

A CHALLENGE FROM ENGLAND.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL RIFLE CONTEST PROPOSED BY LORD STANHOPE.

Judge Gildersleeve, who is President of the National Rifle Association, yesterday received the following letter from the Earl of Stanhope:

No. 20 GROSVENOR-PLACE, S. W.,
LONDON, Nov. 26, 1880.

SIR: As Chairman of the Council of the National Rifle Association, I have the honor to invite the Wimbledon Rifle Association of America to compete with a team of Great Britain and Ireland next July in an international long range rifle-match. If you are pleased to entertain the suggestion, I hope that I may supersede the American Rifle Association to send over a team of eight gentlemen to represent their country at the Wimbledon Camp-meeting, which commences on the second Monday of July, 1881. The international match could take place about 10 days later if convenient, when, undoubtedly, it would attract very considerable and wide-spread interest.

My object in writing thus early is that the Council of our association is anxious that if the match takes place, all preliminary details may be fully arranged. I have the honor to be, Sir, yours, very respectfully, STANHOPE.

The Hon. Judge GILDERSLEEVE, President National Rifle Association.

BURNED BY BOILING VARNISH.

TWO PERSONS KILLED AND ONE INJURED BY AN EXPLOSION.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Dec. 13.—Information has been received in this city, this afternoon, of a frightful accident which occurred at the small village of Mill Grove, situated 18 miles from this place. Paul Hall resides at Mill Grove. His family consists of his wife, one son, and a grandchild. Hall is a carpenter and does the undertaking for the place. On Saturday evening late, William, the son, put a kettle of varnish on the kitchen stove, intending to use the material on some new baskets. While the varnish was boiling, the vessel containing it suddenly exploded, and the hot varnish was thrown over the entire room. Some of it fell upon the body of Mrs. Hall, who is 85 years old. She was so terribly burned that she died in a short time. Medical aid was summoned, but could do nothing for her. The grandchild, named McGreal, 9 years old, was also horribly burned, his injuries proving fatal to-night. William Hall received serious burns from the hot varnish, but it is hoped he may recover.

SUSPECTED OF ARSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The Police to-day arrested Alexander Montgomery, a car conductor, on suspicion of having fired the house in Fernscort, near Front and Vine streets, by which Mrs. Ann Higgins and a young Irishman named John Lyons lost their lives. Montgomery is the son-in-law of Mrs. Higgins, and is said to have had a quarrel with the old woman a few days ago, because she refused to lend him money. He called soon after midnight, and it is said, soon after his departure, the flames were discovered. Montgomery, however, declares that he was home and in bed when the fire broke out, and stoutly protests his innocence. He will be held, however, until the Coroner makes an investigation into the circumstances. The firemen entertain the belief that the old woman had been smoking in bed, and the hot ashes fallior on the straw tick caused the fire. Her cries for help, they think, brought young Lyons from the upper floor, but the smoke soon overcame him, and both perished in the flames.

AN IMMENSE FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL CROWDED WITH FREIGHT CARS GOING EAST AND WEST.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The unprecedented freight boom on the New-York Central Railroad, which started in early October, continues unabated. Notwithstanding the large addition to the rolling stock of the road during the past year, the Central is at times unable to cope with the demand upon it, and although the loaded cars are hurried through as rapidly as possible, it takes from 15 to 20 days for freight cars to reach New-York from Chicago. Freight blockades are of almost daily occurrence. All along the road freight cars are lying on side tracks awaiting their turn to be taken East. At Dewitt, the make-up centre of the road, it is not an uncommon thing to see from 1,000 to 2,000 loaded freight cars. Every engineer does double duty, and all the available rolling stock is pressed into service. The blockade at Buffalo is in proportion to that on other parts of the road. Here are the cars received from the Western roads, besides the large quantities of grain and merchandise shipped from that point. The North-western region has been very prolific during this last season in the amount of grain raised, and the estimate is that it is the largest product that part of the Union has ever produced. This is one of the reasons for the blockade of the roads, a circumstance which has never before happened.

There pass over the Central daily 50 trains for the East of 85 cars each, a total of 1,900 cars. For the West, 40 trains of 45 cars per day, a total of 1,800 cars. For a week, going East, 13,300 cars; going West, 12,600 cars; a grand total of 25,900 cars. For a month, going East, 57,000 loaded cars; for the West, 54,000 cars; a grand total of 111,000 cars for a month. These statistics are aside from the passenger traffic.

MR. BARNUM ASKS FOR PRAYERS.

Mr. P. T. Barnum, who is lying ill in this City, asked the prayers of the clergy and congregations of Bridgeport, Conn., his home, on Sunday, in the following appeal:

In a spirit of firm reliance on the omnipotent arm of Him who doeth all things well, I hereby request the pastors and all the congregations of Bridgeport, for His blessing to rest upon me, with thanksgiving for all the mercies which I have hitherto so abundantly received at His hands. P. T. BARNUM.

MR. VENNOR WRITES AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Toronto Mail:

SIR: After a rather severe gale, with snow, on the 15th or 16th at Toronto and adjacent parts, a steady and very cold term will set in and continue, with but brief intermission, up to the 26th inst. During this period frequent snow-falls are likely to occur. Sleighing will be good from the 17th to the end of the month. Yours, &c.

HENRY G. VENNOR.

MONTREAL, 9th December.

NEW MOT OF MLLE. SARAH BERNHARDT.

French critics are much interested in observing that Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt has thoroughly adapted herself to American habits. She writes home to the *Gaulois* that she breakfasts at 10, lunches at 1, dines at 8, and sups at midnight, a way of living altogether opposed to French habits. In order, she says, to put herself in harmony with American ideas, instead of drinking eau rougie—that is to say, Bordeaux and water—she drinks absolutely pure water—"really," she says, "absolutely pure." "It is true," adds Mlle. Bernhardt, "that this is not a common water. It is as pleasing to the palate when pure as ordinary water mixed with wine. It is *Hollinaris Water*." Mlle. Sarah explains, for the edification of the Parisians, that she drinks it iced like champagne, in American *fashion*, and "an *excellent* fashion it is." *From time to time, to remind herself of is belle France*, she adds a few drops of Château-Yquem, "a means of marrying the king of wines with the queen of waters."—*Gaulois*.

No person should build or make alterations in their plumbing without first visiting the warerooms of Henry C. Meyer & Co., manufacturers of the most approved sanitary appliances, Nos. 46 and 48 Cliff-street, New-York.—*Exchange*.

THE MACKINNON PEN.

A holiday present that is handsome, novel, useful, and serviceable. The MacKinnon Pen Co., No. 320 Broadway, New-York.—*Exchange*.

Christmas Presents!!

At A. A. VANTINE & Co.'s, Nos. 827 to 831 Broadway. Now open for the Holidays. Japanese and Chinese Curios, Ladies' Toilet Requisites, Potteries, Lacquers, Embroideries, Screens, Genuine Rugs of Persia and Turkey, Oriental Carpets, Portières, &c., &c.; no trash.—*Advertisement*.

DR. HOLMAN'S PAD has saved me the tortures of a thousand deaths by the cure of neuralgia in the stomach of over eight years' standing.
R. BISSELL, M. D., No. 431 Vine-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.—*Advertisement*.

Leland's Starteveat House.

Desirable suites of rooms and entire floors in private houses, 29th-st., for families, with board.—*Advertisement*.

ANOTHER SIGN OF THE TIMES.—BASSFORD is going up town, and is selling the whole stock in the Cooper Institute at forced sale. See his—*Advertisement*.

BALMY SLEEP, good digestion, rich blood, elastic step and cheerfulness in HOP BITTERS.—*Advertisement*.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: First Week of the Session; Frauds Clearly Proved; Kelly Finally Ousted; Sherman and the Senate; English State Topics; A Foul Slander Denied; Bowie Dash & Co. Suspend; America and England; King George's Hirelings; Gen. Garfield's Course; Fire's Destructive work; The Latest Foreign News; All the General News; Letters from Our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Agricultural Matters; Experience With Ensilage; Notes from the Farm and Garden; Answers to Correspondents; Current Literature, and other interesting reading matter, and Full Financial and Commercial reports.

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Mineral Waters.

CONGRESS WATER.—The purest and safest of all cathartic waters; avoid all coarse, irritating waters, foreign and domestic; they impair the digestive organs and kidneys. None genuine sold on draught.

Solid Silver Forks and Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces at greatly reduced prices by the manufacturer. P. FORD, No. 847 Broadway, up stairs.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets Preserve the teeth to old age.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED

FISHER—BIBBY.—Wednesday, Dec. 8, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, D. D., JUSTICE V. BIBBY, daughter of the late John C. Bibby and granddaughter of the late Gouverneur S. Bibby, to WILLIAM FISHER.

DIED.

ARNOUT.—At Fremont, 13th inst., ISABELLA, daughter of Isabella and the late Henry Arnout.

Funeral on Thursday, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence at Mount Hope.

BAKER.—On Friday, Dec. 10, at Newark, N. J., Mrs. JANE ELIZA BAKER, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 41 Franklin-st., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers. Interment private at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

BLAIR.—Sunday evening, at the residence of his father, WILLIAM EDWARD, eldest son of George Blair.

Funeral services at No. 247 5th-av., Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CLEMENTS.—On 13th inst., NELSON CLEMENTS, Jr., M. D., in the 30th year of his age, son of Nelson and Emily Clements.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 27 West 32d-st., on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 9:30 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

DE TESANDO.—On Sunday, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 56 West 35th-st., ANTONIO G. DE TESANDO, M. D.

The funeral will take place this morning at 11 o'clock from St. Agnes's Church, 43d-st., between Lexington and 3d-av. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

FORD.—Saturday morning, Dec. 11, of pneumonia, at the residence of his father, CHARLES FORD, second son of Oliver Ford.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at No. 307 5th-av., Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

HUSTED.—At Stamford, Conn., Dec. 12, CORNELIS HUSTED, aged 80 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. H. Briggs, on Wednesday, 15th, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting in Greenwich on the arrival of the train which leaves Grand Central Depot at 9 o'clock A. M.

HYATT.—On Sunday, Dec. 12, at her residence, near Tarrytown, Mrs. MARIETTA MORGAN, widow of Abraham Hyatt, in the 85th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Carriages will meet the 9 o'clock A. M. train from Grand Central Depot at Tarrytown.

MILLS.—At White Plains, First day, Twelfth month, 12th, 1880, PETER M., wife of Oscar C. Mills and daughter of Solomon A. and Elizabeth S. Haviland, aged 37 years 8 months 4 days.

Relatives and friends requested to attend funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, Purchase, Fourth day, 15th inst., at 11 A. M. Carriages will meet the 9:30 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

MORSE.—On Monday, Dec. 13, in Brooklyn, MARIE TOWNSEND, daughter of William B. and Louise T. Morse, aged 4 weeks.

PORTER.—On Sunday, at 1 A. M., T. DWIGHT PORTER, in the 83d year of his age.

Service at his late residence, No. 279 Lexington-av., at 9:30 A. M., Wednesday, Dec. 15. Interment at New-Haven, Conn.

POWERS.—Philadelphia, Dec. 12, EMILY DOWNING, wife of John Emory Powers.

RAYMOND.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 12, of bronchial croup, JAMES, only child of James and Lavinia L. Raymond, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 558 5th-av., on Wednesday morning, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock.

REDMAN.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, Dec. 10, 1880, M. LOUISA, wife of Wm. H. Redman, and daughter of the late John D. Spader.

Funeral services on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., from her late residences No. 130 West 33d-st. Relatives and friends are invited.

ROBERTSON.—Entered in rest, Dec. 13, CHARLOTTE RENWICK, wife of the late John D. Robertson and daughter of the late Isaac Wilkins, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from St. Mary's Church, corner of Classon-av. and Willoughby. Take Myrtle or DeKalb av. cars from Fulton Ferry.

SNEDEN.—At Brooklyn, Sunday, Dec. 12, LAURA CHANDLER, infant daughter of William C. and M. Louise Sneden.

WHEELER.—On Monday, Dec. 13, 1880, STAFFORD ARNOLD WHEELER, son of A. S. and Nancy B. Wheeler, aged 21 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 19 Gallatin-place, Brooklyn, Thursday, Dec. 16, at 2 P. M.

WHITE.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, Dec. 13, FREDERIC GARDNER, only son of Frederic C. and Kate Wakeman White, aged 18 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 444 West 24th-st., Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

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1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086
1087	1654	1655	1656	1657	1658	1659
1215	1470	1471	1705	1706	737	1357
1708	2038	1047	1048	2031	1708	1709
1710	1711	1712	1713	1714	1715	1716
1376	207	1203	1204	1205	1206	2036

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Railroad Compromise Bonds, issued by said commission under and by virtue of an act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 10, 1868, entitled an "Act relative to the Railroad Indebtedness of the City of Allegheny," viz.: Bonds of the series "A," Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 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570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.
The said Commission further give notice in case the above-numbered bonds are not surrendered on or before the 30th day of January, A. D. 1881, that the interest thereon will then cease from that date, and the holder thereof of such bond or bonds shall look only to the deposit in the Bank of Pittsburg for payment of the same.
JAMES BROWN, Controller.

UTAH AND PLEASANT VALLEY RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—Principal and interest payable in New-York. Bonds mature in 1905; issued at rate of fifteen thousand dollars per mile, nine hundred thousand dollars, covering road, equipments, and extensions. Land grant in addition. Company earned, from 31 to 46 feet in Nickerson, pronounced to be the best for steam, coking, and domestic purposes in the West. Road fully completed, and in operation from the Utah Southern at Provo to business demonstrates the fact that the road can earn largely in excess of its interest. Contract made with the Union Pacific for all coal and wanted for coking purposes. The title to coal lands is in the Hon. Thomas C. Platt, of New-York, Agent.
For other information, apply to Sheldon & Wadsworth, No. 10 Wall-st., the remaining five hundred thousand bonds at par and accrued interest.
New-York, Dec. 1, 1880.
H. P. DE GRAAF, President.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.
OFFICE OF THE
OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
No. 30 Nassau-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1880.
The following resolution has been passed by the Board of Directors:
Resolved, That a second assessment of 10 per cent. upon the subscriptions for the par value of stock of the company be and hereby is levied (the first assessment of Oct. 20, 1880) to be, and the same is hereby, ordered, payable Jan. 3, 1881, at the company's office in this city.
Stockholders are requested to present or mail their subscription certificates, with the amount of order that the payment may be properly entered thereon.
HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 19 PINE-ST., EQUITABLE BUILDING,
AND NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Do a general Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell investment bonds, and execute orders in all the Stock Exchanges, and make careful collections at par.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 PINE-ST., N. Y.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
H. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 73 BROADWAY, corner Rector-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1880.
NOTICE.—PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE PURSUANT to the deed of trust, of the whole or any part of $2,617,000 of bonds of the MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS EXTENSION RAILWAY COMPANY will be received on or before MONDAY, Dec. 20, at noon, by the Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, but no offer exceeding a premium of 10 per cent. and accrued interest can be accepted.
EDWARD KING, President.

NOTICE.
The FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SENECA FALLS, located at Seneca Falls, in the State of New-York, is closing up its affairs. All noteholders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
ALBERT COOK, President.
Dated Nov. 29, 1880.

WANTED.
Wisconsin Central Railroad bonds and stock.
Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad bonds and stock.
Lake Shore, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad bonds and stock.
Henry County, Mo., bonds.
Buchanan County, Mo., bonds.
St. Clair County, Mo., bonds.
TOBEY & KIRK, No. 4 Broad-st.

EDW. C. FOX & CO.,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Buy and sell all active stocks on the New-York Stock Exchange, on margin or for cash.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS.
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD
Land Grant and Bonds.
Consolidated stock, wanted by Edw. C. Fox & Co.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN, ALL SECURITIES DEALT IN AT THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
DEAL IN U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FIRST-CLASS STATE, CITY, AND COUNTY BONDS.
ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO DRAFTS AT SIGHT, AND MAKE ADVANCES ON APPROVED COLLATERALS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1880.
BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Notice is hereby given that Geo. A. Robbins, surviving Trustee under the mortgage of the Beloit and Madison Railroad Company, has determined by lot the bonds to be paid in accordance with the provisions of said bonds to be issued to meet the sinking fund due to the sinking fund; and said bonds are hereby called in and will be paid at the office of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on the 31st of December, 1880, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest. The numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows: Nos. 6, 11, 16, 17, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300.
Interest on such bonds will cease on the 31st of December, 1880, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.
H. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

WANTED INVESTORS.—$200 TO $50,000; 12 per cent. guaranteed by Union Trust Company; interest payable quarterly at its office. Apply to M. B. CONVERSE, No. 140 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1880.
DIVIDEND NO. 34.
The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company from the net earnings of the three months ending Dec. 31, 1880, payable at the office of the treasurer on and after the 20th day of January next, to shareholders of record on the 20th day of December, instant.
The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th day of December, instant, and opened on the morning of the 27th day of January next.
R. L. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1880.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's First Mortgage Coupon Bonds, maturing Dec. 31, 1880, that the said bonds will be paid at the office of this company on that date, after which time interest on same will cease.
The coupons on said bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1881, will be paid at the same time.
To avoid delay in making settlements, holders are requested to present their bonds to the Treasurer of the company a sufficient time prior to maturity for examination.
JOHN D. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1880.
DIVIDEND NO. 27.
The regular monthly dividend of Thirty Cents per share will be declared payable on November, payable at the office of the transfer agents, Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 63 Broadway, on the 27th inst.
Also, an
EXTRA DIVIDEND, (No. 28,)
of same amount, has been declared, payable at the same time and place. Transfers close on the 20th.
G. R. BARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1880.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company will be paid at this office on the 15th day of January, 1881. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 21st of January, 1881.
C. CLARKE, Assistant Secretary.

ERIE RAILWAY AND DOCK PROPERTY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1880.
A DIVIDEND OF $1 75 PER SHARE HAS been declared, payable on the 31st day of December next, to the holders of record of shares of stock of the company at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in this City.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th December and opened on the 5th day of January next.
H. A. HARLING, President.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

A LIVE SCHOOL IN HEALTHY ACTION.—"PACIFIC PUBLIC SCHOOL" is the name called. "A live school" because it is not dead. This is a distinction worthy of the attention of those who have money to spend and sons and daughters to educate. It is a live school, in which the pupils are full of life, but it is alive to the best interests of its constituents, as any person may ascertain by sending for the "Story of a Live School," which is a very readable book and will be sent free of cost, or, better yet by calling personally and examining its processes.
C. S. PACKARD, Principal, No. 805 Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 38 West 55th-st.
An Advanced Class, meeting twice a week, is formed, with lectures on THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY; its History, Literature, and Art.

EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 1,151 BROADWAY, NEAR 27TH-ST.—Miss HELENE HESSE has opened a Bureau for teachers, governesses of education, governesses, companions, readers, tutors; schools and colleges supplied. Office hours, 10 to 5.

MISS WARREN, NO. 12 WEST 45TH-ST.—Young ladies thoroughly taught; delightful home school for little girls; boys fitted for college; primary department; separate departments.

ART SCHOOL OF MISS H. S. BAYLIES, No. 1,155 Broadway, Studio No. 8; moderate terms; attractive designs.

THE MISSES FERINE'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 32 EAST 74TH-ST.

MRS. AND MISS STEER'S SCHOOLS, NO. 113 East 67th-st., and No. 24 West 14th-st., Sept. 30.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

SWITHIN C. SHORTRIDGE'S ACADEMY, MEDIA, PENN., for Young Men and Boys; students admitted at any time; special attention to boys advanced and backward; young men and boys; a new building; accommodates 50 boys; 20 miles from Philadelphia; for illustrated circular, address SWITHIN C. SHORTRIDGE, A. M., (Harvard University graduate,) Media, Penn.

CLAVERACK (NEW-YORK) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—This boys thoroughly fits for college, professional schools, and business. College course for girls. French, German, Art and Music specialties. Terms moderate. Term opens Jan. 10. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH sexes; $300 per year. No extras but music. Winter session opens Jan. 6. W. R. BANNISTER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, OF GREAT EXperience in teaching, desires a few pupils in Latin or Greek. Address W. F. HOWLAND, No. 223 Lexington-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

RE WILLIAM T. WIGG, DECEASED.—PURsuant to a Judgment of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, England, made in the matter of the estate of WILLIAM TWIGG, deceased, late of No. 104, the Trusts of the will of William Twigg, late of Chesham, in the County of Hertford, Esquire, deceased, who died on the 4th day of July, 1878, and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 29th day of August, 1878, by the oaths of John Sanctuary Neville and Thomas Hitchcock, the executors named in the said will, are hereby duly administered by the Court in the said matter, and all persons having any claim against or interest in the estate of the said testator, who are not already in communication with the undersigned, are hereby required to send particulars of their claims or interests to the undersigned, on or before the 1st day of January, 1881, after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said testator among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and they will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 1st day of December, 1880.
HENRY W. VERSEY,
Official Referee of the High Court of Justice.
DUTTELL and BRUTY, of No. 4 Tokenhouse Yard, in the City of London, defendant's Solicitors.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—JOHN BOLES against KENSETT A. PALMER: The People of the State of New-York: The heirs at law of John Schaefer, late of the town of Flatbush, to this plaintiff unknown; The parties claiming under the heirs at law of John Schaefer, late of the town of Flatbush, to this plaintiff unknown; The parties claiming under the will of John Schaefer, late of the town of Flatbush, to this plaintiff unknown; The parties claiming by descent, devise, or otherwise also unknown to this plaintiff—Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Brooklyn, October 30, 1880.
JOHN D. TAYLOR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 19 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.
To the heirs at law of John Schaefer, late of the town of Flatbush, to this plaintiff unknown: The parties claiming under the heirs at law of John Schaefer, late of the town of Flatbush, to this plaintiff unknown; The parties claiming under the will of John Schaefer, late of the town of Flatbush, to this plaintiff unknown; The parties claiming by descent, devise, or otherwise also unknown to this plaintiff—Defendants: The foregoing summons was served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry A. Moore, County Judge of Kings County, dated the thirteenth day of November, 1880, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-House, in the City of Brooklyn.
A. S. J. K. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE INVOICE OF GENUINE
EAST INDIA
CARPETS,
Rugs and Mats,
IN THE RICH AND RARE COLORINGS OF
DEAD GOLD,
CREAM, ECRU,
AND OLD IVORY.
SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT SEASON. ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF
TURKISH AND PERSIAN
CARPETS,
WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT
VERY MODERATE PRICES
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Furnishing Goods and the latest styles in London and Paris Neck Dressings, Robes de Chambre, Smoking Jackets, Dress Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Mufflers, made-up Underwear, Traveling and Flannel Night Shirts, Chamois Vests, Fur Collars and Gloves, Kid Mittens and Gloves, Driving Gloves in Buckskin, Dogskin, and Castor, Silk and Woolen Wristlets, &c., &c.

BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 103 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1880.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this company, held on this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

GEORGE T. TALMAN,	MORRIS FRANKLIN,
CHARLES HENRY,	BANGS & BURDEN,
JOHN S. MORTIMER,	THOMAS HITCHCOCK,
JOHN GARCIA,	WILLIAM H. R

THE CYPRIAN ART DISPUTE

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. GASTON L. FEUARDENT.

THE STATEMENTS OF THE EXAMINERS CONFIRMED—MR. FEUARDENT ENTERTAINS HIS CHARGES OF FALSE REPRESENTATIONS—THE TOUCHFUL FIGURES.

Mr. G. L. Feuardent was visited yesterday by a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES in regard to the investigation which was held on Saturday last at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, when the subject of the restorations, alterations, &c., of statuettes was discussed by the committee, consisting of President F. A. P. Barnard, the Hon. C. P. Daly, President H. D. Hitchcock, Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, and Mr. W. C. Prime. Mr. Feuardent said that he was very glad that he had declined appearing before the committee, because the results were so far exactly what he had expected. Without taking in the least the integrity of two of the members of the committee, nevertheless it was apparent that they were rather advocates of Gen. Di Cesnola than judges. In declining, then, to appear before this committee, on account of their general want of practical archeological knowledge, it was for this other reason that he had held himself aloof. It was, he believed, only just, that he should have had a representative in the committee. As to the technical discussions which were reported in THE TIMES of Sunday, Mr. Feuardent's statement was as follows:

Mr. Prime says that I had made some errors in numbers of the statues asserted by me to have been restored in the publication of Dr. Isaac Myers in the *Art Amateur*. I am quite willing to state that some mistakes as to numbers were made. They might have been corrected, and I should have liked to have done so, but this was impossible, because an order had been issued by Gen. Di Cesnola, which prevented any one making any sketches in my interest. Mr. Ward, in discussing my assertion of serious alterations made on the statuette, (No. 27,) the No. 213 of the catalogue, says 'Doell's lithograph of the figure might have led Mr. Feuardent into an error of criticism, as it was lithographic figures and wood-cuts were the poorest sort of a dependence.' I fully agree with Mr. Ward in regard to lithographs generally; but had Mr. Ward taken the trouble to look at my sketches, he would have seen that I based them not on a lithograph, but on a photograph taken from the object itself, in London, which photograph is the No. 18 of Sidney Colvin's work. If there might be an error in Doell's pictures, there can be, however, no mistake in his printed text. It is entirely impossible for any one, looking at the photograph and at the statuette, (No. 27,) the No. 213 of the catalogue, not to be satisfied at a single glance that the original statue has been terribly mutilated. The knees in figures made in the time when these Cypriote statuettes were executed, are of great importance. They, as much as anything else, indicate the date of the object. In the present condition of the statue, the peculiar marks on the knees have been almost entirely effaced. In the photograph they are perfectly visible. Some one has smoothed or rasped them out. The statue originally, at her photograph, had an apron which terminated at the knees; the legs, however, were continued. As it is seen to-day in the statuette, the apron has been cut away, and the legs, which is such a mutilation that the character of the statue is changed. I insist, too, that the cap of the figure shows great alterations—always comparing it with the Colvin photograph. Lines have been inserted, and the whole cap has, in a certain measure, been worked over. The statue No. 60, I assert is a man's body with a boy's head. Mr. Ward says: 'It is absurd to say that the cranial development is mature, not that of a child.' The fronted development of the forehead, a child, the bridge of the nose and the formation of the jaw, as well as the entire profile being those of a man. Then the wreathing of the hair, in the fashion of an Emperor, makes the suggestion absurd that it is the head of a youth. This man has a beard and moustache, and is in the prime of middle-aged manhood. I am sorry to say for Mr. Ward's knowledge of anatomy and archæology that he would find few people to agree with him. If he opens Doell's book, page 67, to be consulted at the Astor Library, he will see that the head, No. 2 similar to the one in question, as to arrangement of the hair and wreath, are all classified under the name 'of children and youngish masculine heads.' Furthermore, on the same page, he will see that the peculiar arrangement of the head, from which it reveals to Mr. Ward, the fashion of an Emperor, is mentioned by Doell to belong especially to the children of youthful heads. Doell-edly Mr. Ward's archæological proclivities are at fault. Perhaps there were as many children's heads found crowned in Cyprus as of adult heads with or without crowns. As to the appearance of this particular statue, for Mr. Ward to decide whether the head, which I say is too large for the body, is in proportion, this gentleman of the comic weeklies is not the person whose judgment is the most worthy of attention. In his statue of Shakespeare in the Park, it will be found that the head of the figure is entirely too large for the body. There is a wonderful degree of resemblance between the proportions of Mr. Ward's statue of Shakespeare, as both of them instead of being eight head lengths are only six and a half. As to the statuette with the mirror, which is to me the great point in dispute, and which I am absolutely certain has the mirror carved on it, quite recently, Mr. Prime directed attention that the carvatide head under the statue was as well finished as the rest. Now, a part of my argument was based on this fact, which every archæologist is aware, that in the case of those portions of a statue or statuette which are hidden from sight, any work put on them at all. This figure I saw with my own eyes, not once, but a hundred times in London and in New-York, and it never had a mirror on it then. I have in my own private portfolio several tracings of the same subject, of which I have photographs taken, which has no mirror on it. Now, in reply to Mr. Prime, according to Doell's description the statuette was broken above the ankle joint, in which it was found in Cyprus; and in the case of the mirror, Mr. Prime's argument has much ground to stand upon, because the foot and caryatide might have been added or worked up before the statuette was sent to this country. As to the No. 70, which Mr. Prime thinks I am in error about, if there has been a mistake, addressing made of the statuette before Di Cesnola's prohibitory order was issued leads me to believe that it ought to be the No. 69. This is described by Doell, page 136, No. 69, and is illustrated on plate V., No. 69, as to the No. 69, a statue of a priest, the illustration given in the *Art Amateur*, shows exactly what was wanting in the statue. If Gen. Di Cesnola claims that the statue consisted of two arms was found with it, I can only say that in Doell it will be found that he is mistaken, and at plate IX., No. 56, the head will be found as it looked, detached from the body. It is impossible to reconcile many of Gen. Di Cesnola's statues, as they now stand in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, with Doell's descriptions of them. Gen. Di Cesnola has asserted somewhere, that in searching for the distinct members of his statues on his last visit to Cyprus, after they had been set up in New-York, his arduous labors were singularly aided by photographs of the statues. The comparison of these very useful photographs, with those of Colvin, with the statues in dispute would doubtlessly be of material aid to the committee."

COINS MUTILATED FOR PROFIT.

There has been much complaint recently among retail merchants and all sorts of business men in this City who receive small sums of money from their customers, of the large amount of clipped and bored silver coins in circulation. Large numbers of silver coins come in with holes through them—so large a proportion that the conclusion is inevitable that they are bored by dishonest persons for profit and not merely for the sake of having holes through them. In a prominent down-town restaurant, where many of these coins are received every day, they were set aside for a week, and were found, in four days, to amount to more than $20. There are places where these coins can be sold at a discount of not more than 1 per cent., and they can be disposed of at the Sub-Treasury for weight, but both of these methods entail a loss upon the merchants, and they are unanimous in the opinion that there should be some concerted movement to refuse to take them. If all retail establishments would refuse mutilated coins of all kinds the mutilation would soon cease, for it would not be profitable to bore new bored gold coins, because nobody will take them.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT BALL.

The floral decorations, the broad canopies to the music stands, and the other extensive preparations for the Inauguration Ball in the new armory of the Seventh Regiment, are now in progress. The building can be seen at its best at the ball to-morrow evening. Military officers of distinction in the Army and National Guard, the officers of the Navy, prominent civic officers, and the subscribers to the new armory fund have been invited, and the tickets have been carefully placed by the officers and members of the regiment. The committee has also limited the number of tickets to be sold, so that the armory cannot be overcrowded, and nearly all the seats are free to visitors. The entire third floor is in charge of Delmonico, who will cater for those who desire supper. The orchestra band numbers 60 pieces, and the military band 24. The regiment will be dressed in full uniform, making the most pleasant and attractive social event of the season.

YOUNG ULINTON REARRESTED.

Detective Dusenbury, of the Central Office, accompanied by an officer from Utah, called on Justice Solon B. Smith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, in relation to the case of Charles Pelham Clinton, the young English adventurer, who was held for examination on a charge of obtaining $1,000 from Mr. Albert Speyers, of 59 West Twenty-third-st., under false pretenses. The case was one of those left unfinished by ex-Justice F. Sherman Smith. The officers produced a requisition from the Governor of Utah, and a warrant from Gov. Hoyt for the arrest of Clinton. The officer from Utah, Justice Smith dismissed the complaint of false pretenses against Clinton here and granted a formal discharge. The officers then went into the corridor and proceeded to the Tombs to obtain possession of the accused. The alleged swindler was there rearrested after his discharge and taken before Justice Smith in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Smith dismissed the writ, and he was placed in the custody of the Police, who locked him up at Headquarters. A new writ, returnable this morning, was subsequently granted by Judge Barrett.

THE CITY REPUBLICANS.

PREPARING FOR THE PRIMARIES—A COMPLAINT FROM THE XIVTH DISTRICT.

The Republican district associations will hold primaries this evening for the election of officers to the Central Committee. The Ninth Assembly District Association held a special meeting last evening in the Bleecker Building. A committee of seven presented a report, which was concurred in, recommending the following nominations: President—John W. Jacobus; First Vice-President—Jacob D. Ackerman; Second Vice-President—Andrew J. Campbell; Secretary—George W. Luckey; Treasurer—George F. Merkies; Doorman—Dennis Murray; Inspectors of Election—Robert B. Carpenter and Charles A. Benedict; Delegates to the Central Committee—John W. Jacobus, Richard H. Collard, William H. Gedney, George B. Deane, Eugene Wait, Jeremiah Pangborn, Charles H. Morgan, Matthew Kane, James S. Ladington, William H. Miller, James Lynch, M. D. Hecker Clark, Edward C. Taylor, Charles A. L. Golden, and John H. Seaman. Mr. Edmund J. Tisdale and other members who objected to the report of the committee will probably press the claims of other aspirants for offices in the association, but the chances of their election appear to be exceedingly slim.

The Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association met at No. 107 West Thirty-fourth-street last evening. Charles A. Peabody, Jr., occupied the chair. The Treasurer's report showed that $2,500 had been received during the year, in the form of contributions; that $2,165 47 had been paid out for expenses, and that there was a balance of $344 76 in the treasury. The following officers were renominated for the ensuing year: For President—Charles A. Peabody, Jr.; for First Vice-President—Col. A. V. E. Cropper; for Second Vice-President—David L. Milliken; for Secretary—James W. Hawes; for Treasurer—H. G. Carter; for Sergeant-at-Arms—James A. Gilchrist; Col. Bliss, from the Nominating Committee, reported the following as candidates for delegates to the Central Committee: Robert C. Armstrong, William J. McNeil, James W. Hawes, David H. Tobin, Jefferson Clark, Paul G. Barnewell, Thomas S. Jarrett, Rush C. Hawkins, George Bliss, John C. Conner, Jr., James N. Vanvalin, Harvey D. Newbold, George Hill, Jr., Frank L. Riddle, and James P. Robinson, and Robert Ray Hamilton and James K. P. Boyd for Inspectors of Election.

The Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association met at No. 820 Eighth-avenue last evening. Mr. Thomas Preside in the chair. Messrs. Charles Blackie, Police Justice Hugh Gardner, Col. Charles S. Spencer, M. Knox McAfee, and Charles H. Heisse were appointed a committee to prepare a ticket to be voted for at the primary this evening. After a short consultation they presented the following nominations, which were adopted: For President, Charles Blackie; First Vice President, C. W. Meade; Second Vice President—George M. Gardner; Treasurer—Hugh Gardner; Secretary—C. B. Archibald; Inspectors of Election—Peter Curran and John Miller; Doorkeeper—Dennis McEvoy; Delegates to the Central Committee—Hugh Gardner, Charles S. Spencer, Knox McAfee, A. M. C. Smith, F. G. Gedney, P. B. Lawrence, William Wade, Samuel J. Clarke, John Miller, Frederick S. Gibbs, F. K. Owens, Thomas J. Goodale, George Garby, James A. Cryan, John W. Marshall, and John R. Van Wyck.

At the meeting of the Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association last evening, at No. 407 Second-avenue, a committee on primary elections reported in favor of the election of Capt. Michael Cregan for President, and as head of the delegation to the Central Committee. The report was adopted. Capt. Cregan made a brief speech congratulating the Republicans of the district on the recent appointment of so many well-known and respected Republicans to important offices by Mayor Cooper and the Board of Aldermen.

John Althoff, President of the Veteran Republican Club of the Fourteenth Assembly District, Nicholas Marshall, President of the German Association of the same district; Louis Breslioff, No. 154 Avenue A, and Henry H. Brown, of No. 504 East Twelfth-street, have written to The Times finding fault with the management of the regular Republican association under the leadership of John H. Brady, S. Boyd, T. Robertson, and others. They attribute the defeat of Mr. Astor, the Republican candidate for Congress in that district, to the inefficient work of the leaders, and allege that the money subscribed for campaign purposes was not spent in the district. The writers also say that during the Presidential canvass only one ratification meeting was held in the district, and that was under the auspices of the Veteran Club, and they complain that a number of poor men who were employed on election day as "hrixers" have not yet been paid.

THE FAILURE OF BOWIE DASH & CO.

ATTACHMENTS AGAINST THE FIRM—LIABILITIES NOT SO LARGE AS REPORTED.

The German Bank of London, limited, and the English Bank of Rio Janeiro, limited, through Charles M. Fry, their New-York agent and correspondent, have obtained attachments from Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, against Bowie Dash & Co., on the ground that the latter firm, as alleged, refuse to pay over certain money collected by them; that they have disposed of the money to persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and have threatened to dispose of the rest of their property to unsecured creditors with intent, it is alleged, to defraud the plaintiffs, who are creditors. The attachment of the German Bank of London, limited, is for $30,000, and that of the English Bank of Rio Janeiro, limited, is for $19,460. Mr. Fry, in his affidavit as agent of the English Bank of Rio Janeiro, limited, alleges that on Nov. 1 bills of exchange were drawn for the account of Bowie Dash & Co. to the amount of £7,105 2s., on which the sum of £4,000 is due, leaving over £4,000 now due and unpaid. To secure the payment of the bills of exchange, the firm pledged to the bank 2,000 bags of coffee, which were in possession of the deponent, as agent of the bank, and on Nov. 1 the deponent delivered the coffee to the firm on an agreement or trust receipt, which provided that Bowie Dash & Co. would hold the coffee on storage as the property of the bank, with liberty to sell and to account for the proceeds to Mr. Fry until all the bills of exchange drawn for the firm on account of the bank should have been paid or satisfactorily provided for, the intention of the arrangement being to protect and preserve unimpaired the lien of the bank on the property. In an interview on Dec. 9, between the deponent and Mr. Dash, the latter stated that his firm had sold the coffee described in the trust receipt, and had received the proceeds, amounting to more than £4,000; the deponent demanded payment from the firm of the £4,000 in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement, which was refused; and he states they have disposed of the proceeds for the purpose of their business and to persons unknown to the bank, and in violation of the terms of the agreement, and to distribute the rest of their property to unsecured creditors pro rata. Mr. Fry, in his affidavit as agent of the German Bank of London, limited, makes similar allegations, the bills of exchange being drawn on Nov. 11 for £15,000, against a £20,000 credit opened and the proceeds delivered between Oct. 19 and Nov. 11, and of which no part has been paid.

Mr. Isaac P. Martin, counsel for Bowie Dash & Co., said yesterday that the investigations of the firm's affairs now in progress seem to make it probable that the liabilities were somewhat exaggerated. He does not think they will exceed $1,200,000, while the assets appear to be much larger than was at first supposed.

HOLIDAY SCIENTIFIC GIFTS.

HANDSOME, PRACTICAL, AND INEXPENSIVE ELECTRICAL MACHINES FOR CHRISTMAS.

That some scientific teaching takes place in public and private schools is quite evident from the numerous class-books published. It is very unfortunate that children acquire little information in regard to the unprofessionable agents from the want of experimental instruction. Alone by itself, electricity, or optics, or pneumatics, become to them mere abstractions. There is rarely a man to-day who has secured what is called a liberal education who, when he has given him a telescopic message, would be no more able to explain the broad principles of electricity or the nature and properties of the magnet than would a Bushman. Now that the holiday season has come, many and various are the objects given to children, some adapted for use, others for amusement, but few for instruction. A quite possible, however, to combine certain scientific objects by which a lad can not only be made happy in their possession, but which at the same time may become a prominent feature in his education. Prof. Carl W. Meyer, of No. 189 Broadway, presents for the holiday season a very perfect set of electrical instruments. In a convenient box may be found a compact electrical plate machine, perfectly capable of generating electricity, with electrical orrery, cannon, bells, bell, electrometer, Leyden jar, head of Medusa, and a Geissler, orreomum tube, with other apparatus. Now, all these various objects are contained in a box not more than a foot square, and can be sold at the same cost as many a useless toy. This electrical machine answers perfectly for all these experiments. For the purpose of lectures it is found to make it is not required to turn out ponderous machines for purposes of public instruction. A class is much more impressed when science is taught them by means of simple instruments. This rule science of itself in memory. All the wonderful progress electricity, magnetism, and optics have made is due to the adoption of the plainest, the most inexpensive, machines. Prof. Meyer by his inventions has rendered the practical study of science and teaching easy, a natural explanatory of science which can be sold at low cost. His great desire then is to arouse a genuine love of scientific study, and as it is quite certain that all the needful facts and principles may be practiced with simple apparatus by young people and even old ones, there is no reason why he should not succeed with actual experimental demonstrations.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—The official statement of the business on the State canals the past season, from April to December, gives the following footings: Tolls collected, $1,486,897 93; value cleared by boats, $1,859,561; tons of articles transported, 5,511,566.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Mary Ruhter, a domestic, was fatally injured yesterday by falling from a third-story window at No. 126 Third-avenue.

The members of the Cotton Exchange will meet to-morrow to discuss the advisability of observing Dec. 24 and 31 as holidays.

Mr. Stoddard will repeat his illustrated lecture on the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play in Chickering Hall on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings.

The Police reported yesterday that the thaw of Sunday burst water pipes in various parts of the City, in six cases the aggregate damage was about $2,000.

Archibald Forbes will, on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 22, repeat in Chickering Hall his new lecture, entitled "The Inner Life of a War Correspondent."

The steam-ship Farnday, which arrived from London on Saturday, was consigned to William H. Thompson & Co., of No. 13 Broadway, and not to Henderson Brothers, as reported.

A number of New-York gentlemen have gone to Chicago to attend the second annual meeting of the Central Fish-cultural Society, which begins in the Grand Pacific Hotel to-morrow.

Assignments for the benefit of creditors by Bertha Dorr to Abraham Stern, with $1,400 preferences, and by Marie Condrouyer to Charles Chems, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

Mr. P. H. Thompson, of the stock brokerage firm of Thompson & Vyse, and a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, was buried on Sunday. He had been ill but a short time of typhoid fever.

William Hollingshead was arrested yesterday afternoon, as he was endeavoring to sell, at Van Tassell & Kearney's, in East Thirteenth-street, a horse which was stolen on Friday from Mr. Cooper Morf, at Brewster's, N. Y.

The investigation of the charges made against Superintendent Walling by Gen. Smith was not continued yesterday, owing to Gen. Smith's absence from Police Head-quarters. Messrs. Mason and Nichols adjourned the inquiry to the 20th inst.

The Produce Exchange has invited the various commercial bodies throughout the country to unite in bringing before Congress, with a view to its proper consideration, the policy of the Treasury Department in withholding information concerning the cargoes and destination of vessels at the request of owners.

In the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, the newly elected Police Justice, Hugh Gardner, sat by Justice Flammer during the session. He paid close attention to the disposition of the cases, and made an occasional inquiry in relation to the nature of the affidavits. Justice Gardner will sit in the Fordham Police Court.

Thomas Burke, a blacksmith, of No. 23 Madison-street, and Leroy Peters, a deaf mute, of No. 66 Mulberry-street, were arraigned yesterday in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of grand larceny. Recorder Smyth sentenced Burke to one year in the penitentiary and Peters to six months' imprisonment and a fine of $50.

Capt. Kealy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, took to Police Head-quarters yesterday Antonio Mongano, the Italian boy whose testimony last week secured the conviction of his father for the murder of his mother. The boy is pretty and well behaved, and he speaks English well. Capt. Kealy will take care of the boy for the present.

William H. Demarest, the fugitive book-keeper, who embezzled $1,537 from his employers, Messrs. Chamberlain, Carter & Eaton, was brought to this City from Ashville, N. Y., last week, and pleaded guilty. Yesterday, in General Sessions, the prisoner was sentenced to the Reformatory at Elmira, by Recorder Smyth, it being his first offense.

Justice Solon B. Smith presided in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday as the successor of ex-Justice F. Sherman Smith. The first case disposed of was that of Peter Coyle, who had been arrested for obstruction by Patrolman Clark, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. As he was designated the "first victim" the magistrate discharged him.

Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday announced his decision denying the motion to quash the indictment for criminal libel found against Joseph Hart, Charles A. Byrne, Louis F. Post, and Kenward Philp, editors and publishers of the sheet in which the forged Morey letter appeared. His Honor also made an order transferring the case to the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

In the General Sessions Court, yesterday, Marks Haskell, arrested for selling Kentucky lottery tickets at No. 595 Bowery, pleaded guilty. Judge Cowing imposed a fine of $25. Edward Thompson, who sold a ten-cent lottery ticket at No. 197 East Broadway to Catherine Kirby, of No. 347 Madison-street, also pleaded guilty to violation of the lottery law. It being his second offense, the court sentenced him to 20 days in the penitentiary.

Eugene Gordon, who boarded at No. 58 Oak-street, was brought, yesterday, into the Chambers-Street Hospital suffering from a severe scalp wound, caused by a fall while drunk, and also from the effects of what his landlady called convulsions. About one hour after his admission to the hospital small-pox eruptions broke out on his forehead. The Board of Health was telegraphed to, and Gordon was sent to the small-pox reception hospital. Chambers-Street Hospital was thoroughly fumigated.

The trial of the suit of Philip Fitzpatrick against Charles L. Woodruff was ended in the Superior Court, before Judge Freedman and a jury, with a verdict for $11,595 16, the full amount claimed by the plaintiff. Fitzpatrick asserted that Woodruff induced him, in 1870, to invest $6,000 in the stock of the Erie and Genesee Valley Railroad, with the understanding that he would protect him against loss. He called upon Woodruff in 1872 to redeem the stock, which had greatly depreciated, and the latter repudiated the alleged agreement.

Edward Donohue, a drunken cab-driver, was found dead yesterday morning in the yard of No. 224 West Twenty-seventh-street. The yard fence was broken, and he had evidently, in attempting to scale it, fallen back on the fence with great violence. Donohue boarded with Mrs. Gavely, at No. 226 West Twenty-seventh-street. On Thursday he sold his carriage for $90, and went on a debauch. Mrs. Gavely refused to allow him in the house, and it is believed that on the night in question he conceived the idea that he could evade his landlady by scaling the fences, and enter the house by a rear door.

Theodore Gardner, aged 36, who was employed as clerk in a piano-forte sales-room in Union-square, died of an overdose of morphine, at No. 6 East Ninth-street, on Sunday. Mr. Gardner was a native of Baltimore, where his body will be sent to his widow. He was dying of consumption, and for some time had used morphine to produce sleep, and thus avoid agony from couching. He had become so used to the drug, that recently he took six one-eighth grain pills without result. On Saturday night he took eight of the pills, and at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning when Dr. L. de Bremont was summoned, he was so far gone that he died in a few minutes.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment had the departmental estimates before them yesterday. Controller Campbell occupied ex-Controller Kelly's vacant seat. Justice Hoyt, Governor Cornell, and a representative of Harlem tax-payers, and urged the board to make an appropriation for the establishment of an "accident hospital" in some central locality. The Twenty-first precinct hospital at present, the Justice said, was on West Ninety-ninth-street, and the delay in getting injured persons to that distant point often proved fatal. The matter was referred to the Controller for examination. The board will sit each day this week at 3 o'clock to hear suggestions from tax-payers.

Magdalena Kardovich claimed the assistance of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, under the following circumstances: She had been intimate in Russia with one Vincent Tacsilousky, and her mother gave the latter 300 rubles to take her to America and marry her here. They arrived by the Wieland on Oct. 26, but Tacsilousky, after postponing the ceremony several times, finally told her she would go hang herself. She wanted that he should be forced either to carry out his contract or to return the 300 rubles. An officer was sent to see the delinquent swain, who works as a tailor at No. 211 Hester-street, but he refused to comply with Magdalena's request. She was referred to the German Legal Aid Society, there being no basis for criminal action.

BROOKLYN.

Since the tax-rolls were confirmed, Tax Collector Tanner has collected $8,554,218 01 of next year's taxes.

The fair and festival in aid of the People's Church will be held this evening in the Temple, formerly the Rink. The fair will continue through the week.

It is said that the Park Commissioners in their annual report will recommend that the City Park, which covers an area of six acres, be taken as a site for a city hall. There is no public market at present in Brooklyn.

Much speculation is indulged in by the politicians as to the probable nomination to the office of Justice to be made by the Mayor, Controller, and City Auditor, to-morrow. Three Justices were appointed last Summer, but the appointing power has thus far been unable to agree upon the fourth Justice. Francis B. Fisher, who secured the passage of the Justices' bill, is the most prominent candidate for the place.

Secret Service Agent Scanlan, who was stabbed by Andrew Yates while attempting to force the latter into a chair in order that his photograph might be taken for the rogues' gallery, was out of danger yesterday, and will be sufficiently recovered in a few days to leave the Long Island College Hospital. When Mr. Scanlan is able to be out, Yates will be brought before one of the local magistrates to answer a charge of felonious assault with intent to kill. This charge, it is said, will take precedence of the charge of counterfeiting on which he was arrested.

George Bernash, of No. 316 Ellery-street, while locked in a cell in the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house on a charge of intoxication, tried to commit suicide yesterday by knocking his head against the cell wall. He was sent to Raymond-Street Jail.

Four days ago Dr. Wilbur F. Sanford, of No. 122 Oak-street, Greenpoint, performed the operation known as tracheotomy upon a little girl who was suffering from diphtheria. A tube used in the operation became choked up, and in order to prevent the instant death of the child Dr. Sanford put the tube to his lips, and, blowing into it, cleared it. The following day he had an attack of diphtheria, which ended fatally on Sunday morning. The child on whom the operation was performed died subsequently. Dr. Sanford was 31 years of age, married, and leaves a small family.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Allen Taylor, a Yonkers lawyer, obtained a pension for Margaret Neely, for which he charged and was paid, or retained from the amount received, $625, including interest, as his fee, instead of the $10 allowed by law for such services. Mrs. Neely brought suit against him to recover the money. The case has just been decided in her favor and Mr. Taylor ordered to refund the money.

A wagon belonging to Embree Hill, and loaded with 45 cans of milk, on its way to this City, was struck on the 31 by a freight train at the West Farms crossing on the New-Rochelle Branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. The wagon was demolished, the milk was lost, and the driver and horses were thrown into a confused heap at the side of the road, narrowly escaping with their lives. Mr. Hill has brought suit against the company for damages of $1,000. This crossing is a particularly dangerous one, and many hair-breadth escapes from similar accidents have occurred. A flagman should be stationed there to warn travelers of the approach of trains.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Rev. Dr. Stubbs, the venerable Rector of Christ Episcopal Church, of New-Brunswick, is seriously ill.

A sacrilegious thief entered the Dominican Chapel on South Tenth-street, Newark, Sunday, broke open the poor-boxes, and carried away the contents.

Gen. Grant will visit the Veteran Zouaves, of Elizabeth, Gen. J. Madison Drake commanding, on Jan. 11. The Zouaves will give an exhibition drill, after which the General will be escorted to the residence of the Rev. Dr. W. C. Roberts, where a serenade will be tendered. This command is to represent New-Jersey at the Yorktown centennial.

Chancellor Runyon has not yet granted permission to the officers of the Newark Dime Savings Institution to pay another dividend of 10 per cent. to the depositors, but there is reason to believe that he will do so in a few days. The securities held by the Newark Savings Institution are appreciating in value so rapidly that the officers are confident that they will shortly be able to pay the depositors in full.

Morris Williams was arraigned in the Hudson County Court yesterday to plead to two indictments, one for burglary and the other for atrocious assault and battery. He pleaded guilty to both. Williams is the burglar who was captured in Mr. Pearson's house, in Jersey City, after a desperate struggle in the dining-room, which he attacked Mr. Pearson with a club and injured him so badly that he has since been confined to his bed. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Since the terrible disaster at May's Landing last June, when one excursion train on the West Jersey Railroad telescoped another, the company has been busy making settlements of claims for damages. Thus far they have paid, for 18 persons killed and 32 injured, $50,800. Eight more death claims are in process of settlement, and they will finish the list. The highest amount paid in a case of death was $2,000, in cases of injury $3,000. This amount was paid to a boy who lost his hearing and was maimed for life. The lowest claim made was $900.

The special Legislative commission having in charge the consideration of general laws for the government of cities and general tax laws held a session in Newark yesterday. Senator William Budd, Deacon, of Burlington, presided, and the members present were Senator Lawrence, Assemblyman Martin, of Sussex, and Assemblyman Van Duyne, of Essex. The session was devoted to the consideration of the township and tax bills, but no definite action was taken. The commission has been holding sessions in various parts of the State since the adjournment of the Legislature.

A few years ago the Pennsylvania Railroad Company suffered great loss from the depredations of an organized gang of thieves, who broke into freight cars and threw freight out at stated places on the road while the train was in motion. Confederated, who were stationed at the throwing-off places, carried the plunder away and secreted it until it could be sold. The gang was broken up with considerable trouble, and several members of it sent to State prison. Recently the practice has been resumed, and it is supposed the gang has got together again. The railroad company has employed detectives to watch the trains.

A long struggle between the Camden Omnibus Company and the Camden Horse Car Company was ended, in the Court of Errors and Appeals, at Trenton, yesterday. Employes of the omnibus company made it a point to run their stages only in the horse-car tracks, so that cars were frequently delayed by the stages. The car company protested, and the stage line proprietors retorted that they had a right to run their omnibuses through the streets, and that if they interfered with the car travel it was not their fault. The car company finally applied to Chancellor Runyon for an injunction. The omnibus company appealed from the injunction to the Court of Errors and Appeals. That court yesterday sustained the injunction, and ordered the stage company to keep out of the tracks.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Bishop William C. Doane, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Senator Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstocks, N. Y., is at the Brevoort House.

Judge George Hoadly, of Cincinnati, and Judge Henry Green, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. James Hotel.

Isaac Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and Prof. W. P. Blake, of New-Haven, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Col. H. F. Ely and Capt. Macpherson, of the British Army, Capt. Adeane, of the British Navy, and the Hon. E. B. Morgan, of Aurora, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Hon. George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia; State Treasurer N. D. Wendell and John F. Smyth, of Albany, and ex-Congressman S. W. Kellogg, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

It's cause of great obstinacy, attended with constipation: George W. Childs says: "I STRUP renders prompt and permanent relief. Price 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steam-ship Arizona, from Liverpool.—Thomas H. Wilkinson, Thomas Hall, H. W. Cook, Mrs. Irdis Orair, William Denton, Robert L. Oglvie, R. Deseau, A. R. Rumbaugh, Mr. Levy, S. G. McFarland, H. Boyce, H. Halsey, R. C. Ragnet, A. O. Boyce, Kenyl Sellew, John Lamb and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Saltzans and family, Miss Daisy Orr, Mr. Windley, Miss Emma Thornton, Mrs. Jane A. Hall, Miss Hall and Hinkle Hall, Dr. G. S. Schick, Dr. C. Villis, Samuel Sharpley, S. A. Baldwin, the Rev. Ralph C. Yearsley, Mrs. Yearsley and family, T. J. Barron, Mrs. Farrow, R. Bennett, Mrs. Harnett, Dr. Ryan, Mrs. Ryan, W. Schwermann, W. A. Hunley, John Fagan, John Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Boyd, F. Robinson, R. B. Mutt, Miss Robinson, Miss Gertrude Robinson, S. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Mrs. J. E. Carman, Miss Maud W. Smith, Hiram Hutchinson, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Charles E. Vernory, John Heath, H. Barnes, the Rev. Thomas O'Neill.

Per steam-ship Helvetia, from Liverpool.—A. B. Hollis, Capt. J. E. Gilker, Master Gilker, C. E. Guillemard, H. F. Hastings, Mrs. Mack and two children, H. J. Fagan, Mrs. Zynage, G. A. Preston, Mrs. Jenks and child, E. Ayling, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Dacey, Mrs. F. Siler, Miss K. Bayne, Dr. O. R. Ford, Miss Z. Zynage, G. Scharlach, Capt. W. S. Limond.

Per ship Peterborough, from Rotterdam.—Col. Bly, Capt. Meighborn, Capt. Adeane, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Harvey, H. O'Meara, J. G. Ormiston, H. Napier, W. R. Winter, J. R. Bothwell, E. Baker, Charles Campbell, Sarah Wright, N. Spaulding.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:17 | Sun sets.....4:33 | Moon sets...5:32
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
A.M. | P.M.
Sandy Hook..5:35 | Gov. Island..5:58 | Hell Gate...7:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, DEC. 13.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wyanoke, Conch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Franconia, Hargrave, Portland, J. Y. Ames; Florida, Smith, Fernandina, J. D. Clyde & Co.; City of Savannah, Fleetwood, Savannah, George Yonge; Somerset, (Br.,) Stannyer, Bristol, W. P. Morgan.

Barks Argo, (Norw.,) Kuhle, Queenstown or Falmouth for order; Sunbeam, Pickering & Co.; Electra, Snow, Angler for order; Vesper, Brown & Co.; Amelie, (Fr.,) Gueline, Point a Petre, Rowland & Aspinwall; Harry Douglas, (Br.,) Landry, Shearness, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Ottilie, Richelieu, Portland, E. H. Swift & Co.; Sir Richard, (Br.,) Bobbins, Cork for order, J. M. Emmell & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Gallia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Dec. 4 and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Steam-ship City of Augusta, Dickerson, Savannah Dec. 11, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship Rosalind, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Hecla, Nielsen, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Resolute, Bennett, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Helvetia, (Br.,) Rogers, Liverpool Dec. 4 and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship City of Liverpool, (Br.,) Smart, London Nov. 26, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Thompson & Co.

Steam-ship De Ruyter, (Belg.,) Meyer, Antwerp Nov. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship New-York, Quick, New-Orleans Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Rogers & Morgan.

Steam-ship City of Savannah, Fleetwood, Savannah Dec. 10, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship Richmond, Stevens, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Florida, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Arizona, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool Dec. 4, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Persian Monarch, (Br.,) Duncombe, Glasgow Nov. 27 and Moville 28th, in ballast to Patten, Vickers & Co.

Steam-ship Plantagenet, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co.

Steam-ship